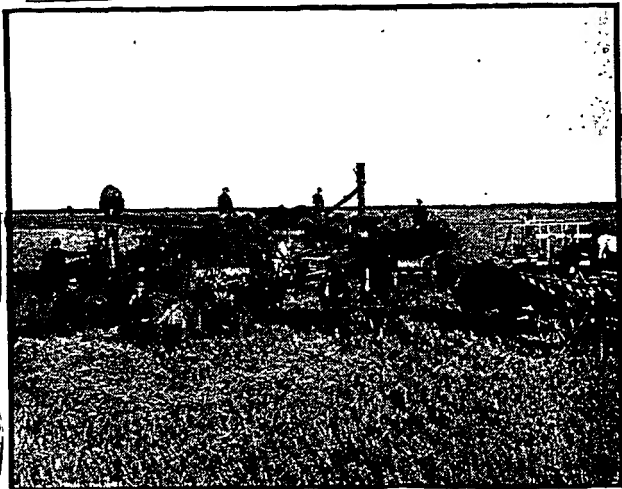


WHERE AND HOW TO OBTAIN A HOME.



CANADA

ISSUED WITH THE APPROVAL OF
HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.
OTTAWA, CANADA

1703
(84)

WHERE AND HOW TO OBTAIN A HOME.

READ THESE PAGES CAREFULLY.

To possess a home of his own is one of the strong desires of the average man, and the object of this book is to point out where this desire can be satisfied with the least expense, and the greatest amount of comfort.

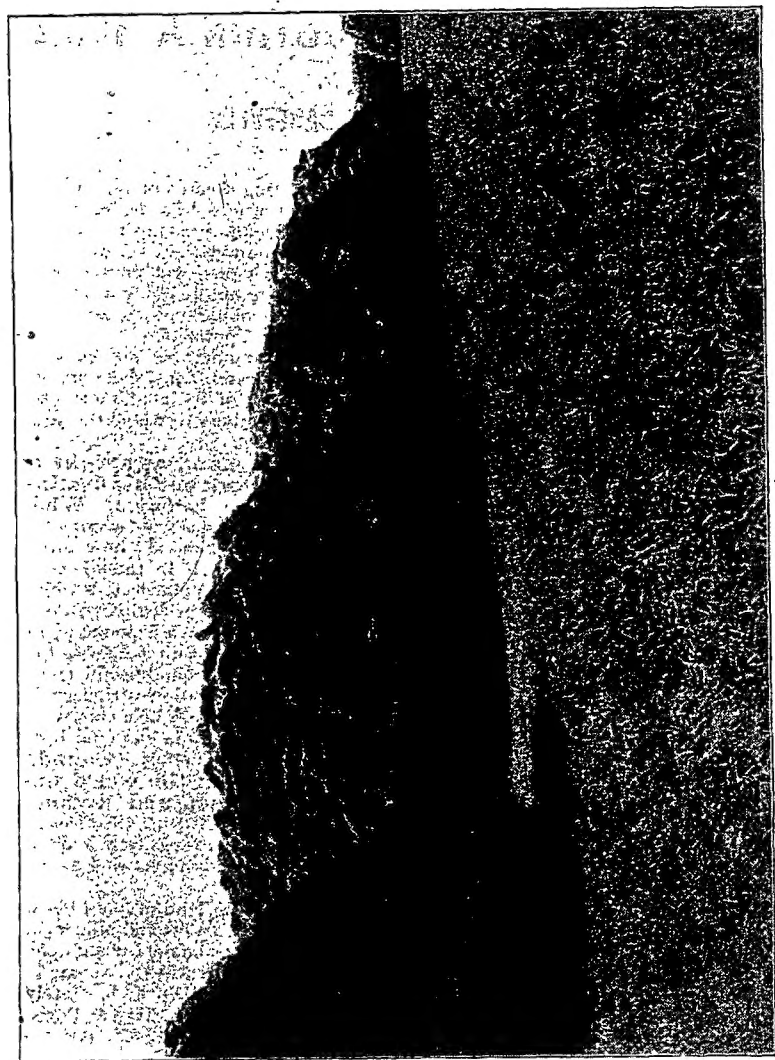
While it cannot be doubted that in the United Kingdom there are numerous well-to-do, and in many cases extremely wealthy persons - yet on the other hand it is plainly recognized that the conditions are generally unfavorable to a marked improvement among the great majority of its toiling masses, especially those adapted for, or willing to engage in, agricultural pursuits.

The cities of Great Britain with their immense manufactories and business houses, the busy hives of industry of all kinds and descriptions, will continue to afford employment of varied character to thousands of its inhabitants—but beyond this there are large and ever-increasing numbers to whom the land and its cultivation must afford the strongest inducement.

What is it that the average industrious man has a right to expect and claim? Freedom and scope to work out his destiny by honest and remunerative toil. This is his birthright. What does the average industrious man want? He wants an occupation suitable to his ability, that will yield him a generous livelihood; he wants a respectable home in which he can maintain a wife and family by the labour of his hands; he wants to be within the pale of a civilization similar to that which he has been accustomed to from his childhood; he wants to be within reach of church and school for his children's sake; he wants to be independent; he wants to be able to bring up his family in modest comfort with a prospect of seeing his children settled in life, strong and honest citizens and useful members of society; he wants to feel assured that his years of patient striving will secure for him a contented and peaceful old age. This is what he wants, what he can claim, and what he has a right to expect. This Canada can offer him, this Canada can assure him of, if he is willing to make the effort. **Canada has millions of acres of the most fertile land in the world unoccupied. Canada has the land; she wants men and women. There is no better field for home-seekers on the face of the earth. It is already to millions and will be to many millions more whom hard necessity will drive out of the over-crowded mother countries a truly promised land, as well as the finest granary in the world.**

It is the design of this booklet to call attention to this land of the richest possibilities, capable of supporting millions of families in comfort and affluence.

Canada has for a number of years been accorded a prominent place upon the list of nations. She has advertised herself in various ways, and one in which she shines conspicuously is the large and unique exhibits she has lately made at the great industrial expositions on both sides of the Atlantic—at Paris, at Glasgow, and this year at Cork and Wolverhampton.



STACKS OF WESTERN CANADA'S HARD WHEAT.

This booklet is therefore published with the approval of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior for Canada, under whose direction immigration into the Dominion is conducted. The contents of these pages, embracing every conceivable kind of information bearing on the subject of emigration, have been gathered from the most reliable sources, and may be accepted as a true and correct exposition of the actualities and possibilities of Canada as a most inviting and desirable field for intending settlers.

Now, supposing an agent of the British Government were to come to any of the congested agricultural districts in Great Britain and Ireland with the following offer: We have millions of acres of the finest lands here for settlement. We are not going to give it away, for a free gift would not be appreciated; would lead to gigantic evils and retard rather than encourage actual settlement. But we are prepared to make you a grant of 160 acres of this soil on the condition of six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years. All you require is a little capital to start operations in order to comply with the stipulations attached to homesteading the land. So that in three years you may have the fee simple of 160 acres of the finest land. Taking up a farm of this magnitude it is possible in three years for an energetic man with an initial capital of, say, £100 (\$500) to own the land and to have gathered about him cattle, horses, etc., sufficient to give him a fair start. Would not his offer be favorably considered?

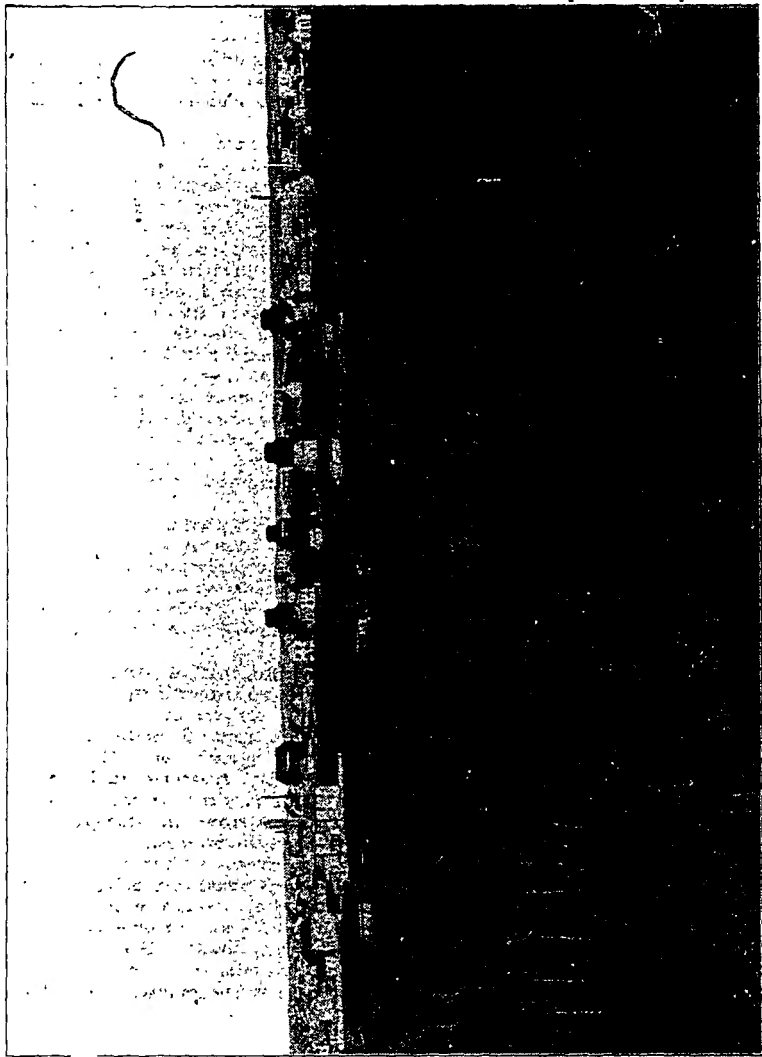
But we are prepared to go further than this. If you have not the above capital to start operations, but are willing to work, come to Canada and earn the money, meanwhile learning how to manage a farm and cultivate the soil on the established lines of success.

In this vast locality there is plenty of work for willing hands.

Or again, if you have a little capital, say £200, £300 or £400, you can buy these valuable lands at from 10s. to £1 an acre, according to location and access to market centres. In this way you can annihilate time, enter at once upon your heritage, and be in possession of a comfortable livelihood, which will increase as you gain experience of the wonderful capabilities of the land and the conditions of climate and atmosphere.

Now all this is not an imaginary scheme, but is practically what the Canadian Government is offering to intending settlers desirous of taking up farming. The land it offers on these easy terms is unsurpassed in any part of the world. It is the virgin soil of the prairie, practically cleared and free from the drudgery of "opening up." It is rich with the stores of ages. It needs no manure or artificial treatment such as the worn-out soil of the mother countries has to be deluged with at great expense. All it requires is the ploughshare or the scratch of a harrow—the strength and superb richness of the soil and the climatic conditions do the rest.

What is known as Western Canada lies between the shores of Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains. To-day these vast plains are being settled with a thrifty, prosperous and satisfied class of people. To-day no part of the American continent is receiving so much attention at the hands of those desiring new homes in an agricultural district, with the great additional possibilities that are there for development in manufacturing, ranching and mining. Thousands have already taken up their abode there and have become wedded to the land. There is still room for millions more.



DAUPHIN—MANITOBA.

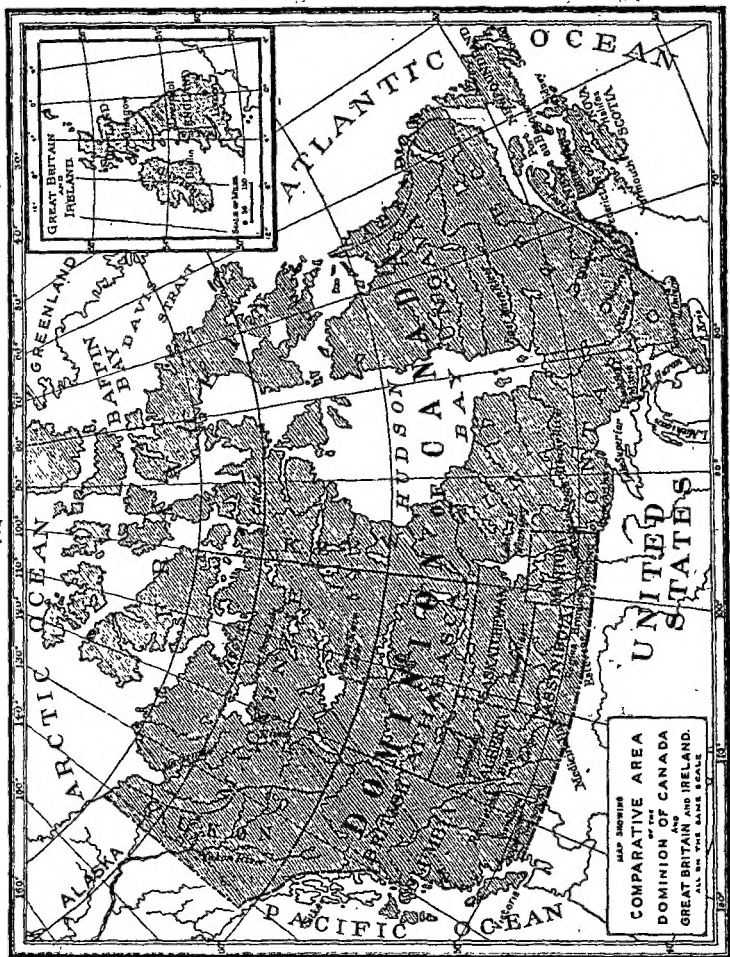
There are certain classes of people in the United Kingdom and Europe to whom this booklet should have a far-reaching and practical interest. The first great demand in Canada, and particularly in the section known as "Western Canada," is for persons with some capital at their disposal and who wish to go into farming. For such a class "Western Canada" affords unlimited openings. But, as has been pointed out, splendid opportunities are offered to those who have no capital or very little to begin with; if they are willing to work and economize for a few years. There are certain classes of people in Great Britain whom Canada would welcome as settlers, because they have just the needed elements of success in them.

First, there are the sons of farmers—the bone and sinew of the land. What becomes of the farmers' sons who are compelled to leave the home tenant-farm because it will not support them, or because they wish to make homes for themselves? What becomes of them? Here and there a farmer's son gets the refusal of a farm upon which owing to cramped financial straits he struggles along with a big rent and as often as not succumbs to what he considers misfortune. Actually it is because he bravely essayed to carry a burthen beyond his strength. He drifts into the towns and becomes a teamster, a dock-laborer or anything in the way of rough manual labor he may be fitted for. His chances of life are gone. He finds himself in the whirl of a world for which he is not fitted. He is bound down to a life of drudgery, scanty wages and the support probably of a large family. He was made for better things—is capable of better things—could have secured better things, if he had only looked around a bit and moved. What a life "Western Canada" would have offered to such a man at the outset!

Again a few—very few—farmers' sons are educated and placed in one or other of the professions; but the greater number of them either drift into the towns as common laborers or remain as farm laborers.

Now if these men, these ideal settlers, had looked around, had made up their minds to emigrate at the beginning, in many cases they could have been started out with a little capital, which rightly applied would have raised them to an independent position in ten years. What could not "Western Canada" offer and make of these men! For such it would prove a veritable promised land. Success would be assured to them.

Another desirable class for Western Canada is to be found among the best of the farm laborers, who in the motherlands have nothing to hope for, nothing to aim at except their present round of labor. The pity of it is that in thousands, millions of cases, the amount of capital that would in "Western Canada" in a few years secure a competence, is vainly frittered away in the mad effort to gain a foothold in the overcrowded fields of labor of the old lands. The earth is man's if he will only enter upon his heritage, and the doctrine of the survival of the fittest is being exemplified every day by the thousands who, recognizing the hardness, the futility, the desperation and the hopelessness of life's struggle in the over-populated motherlands, turn their faces to the west, pick up stakes, cross the Atlantic and then begin a life anew, a life of labor it is true, but labor sweetened by promise, commensurate remuneration and that independence and freedom so dear to the manly heart, but so difficult of attainment and realization—except in a new land. Canada offers a new land under the old flag, under a form of government modelled on



the British constitution, with a people largely British but with all speaking the English language. British ideals prevail, whatever is good and profitable in them has been retained; such as do not suit the new and peculiar conditions of Canadian life have been dropped or eliminated.

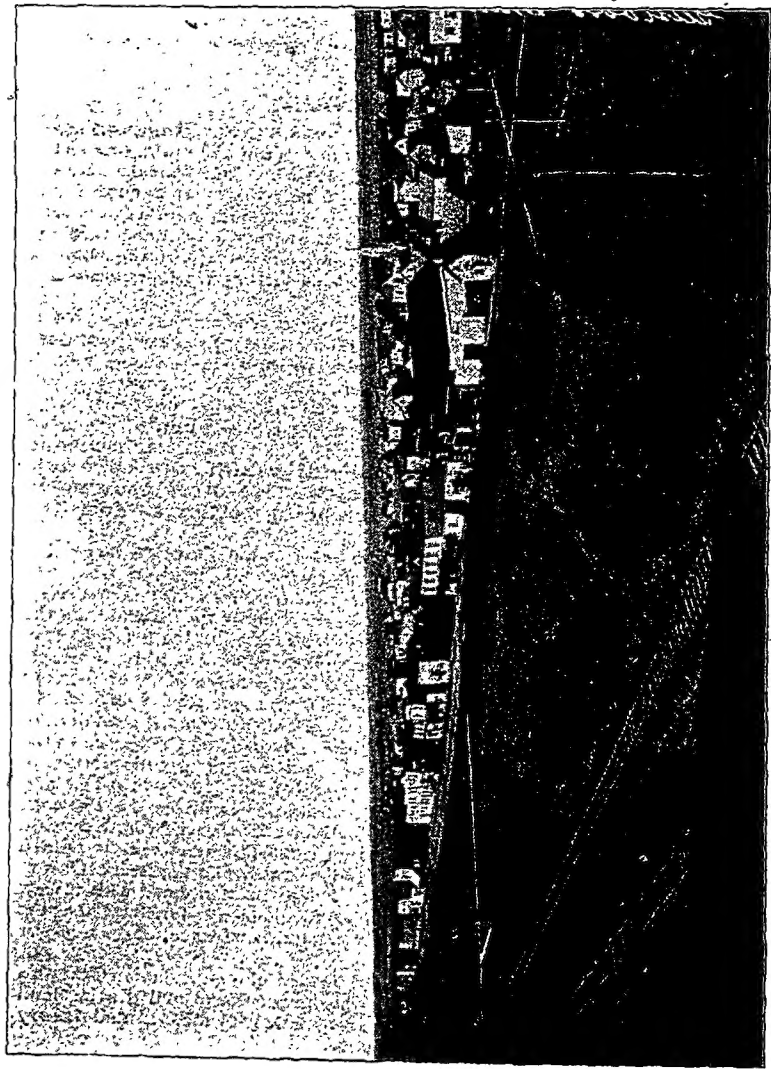
WESTERN CANADA.

Western Canada, the land of boundless promise to the **Home-seeker**, has within the last few years taken its place, and it may be said a prominent place amongst the nations of the world. The products of the Canadian farmer have been, by force of their very excellence, pushing their way to the front in competition with the farm products of the world. Canadian manufacturers are doing the same and Canadian men and women, whether it be in the fields of art, literature, science, commerce, athletics, or in ability to uphold the empire's good name on the field of battle, have shown their sterling worth, in a manner at once forceful and emphatic.

There is no gainsaying the fact that this country which produces such men and women and the results they achieve, offers to-day **greater promise**, greater opportunity, greater freedom for work to the anxious seeker after a home of his own and a future for his children, than any other country in the world. **Blessed with a health-giving climate**, as is witnessed every day in the improvement in health of people settling in it, **splendid form of government**, by the people and for the people, and a **soil rich beyond belief in productiveness, rich in mineral wealth** and peopled by a law-abiding, industrious and contented people. **No other country in the world offers so much to the intending settler as does the Dominion of Canada.**

The Dominion of Canada of which Western Canada forms so large and at the present day so important a part, and which it is the purpose of this booklet to describe in a small way, lies in and stretches nearly immediately north of the United States, being bounded on the east by the Atlantic, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, while to the north it stretches to the Arctic Ocean; it also includes British Columbia, a Province whose mineral wealth the people of Europe are beginning to realize. The distance across Canada is 3,000 miles, and the distance to Winnipeg, which is the metropolis of Western Canada, is about 1,500 miles. The Dominion of Canada comprises an area of 3,456,363 square miles. The older Provinces of Ontario and Quebec lie to the east, and from these provinces comes, in large measure, the greater portion of the living and other necessities for the people of the great wheat-belt and agricultural monarch of the world. Western Canada comprises the Province of Manitoba and the Districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Keewatin and Athabasca, with an area of 760,800 square miles to which may be added the Northwest Territories, the islands in Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean, an additional area of 760,800 square miles. It may be mentioned with a view to giving some little idea of the extent of this immense territory, that the Districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabasca, cover a larger area than all European Russia.

It has been fully demonstrated beyond power of contradiction that this vast region contains the finest wheat-growing, agricultural and grazing land in the wide world, besides these valuable qualities its mineral and fishery wealth have also been proven to be enormous.



GLENBORO—MANITOBA.

RELIGION.

The highest ideals of religious liberty prevail in Canada. Every man worships in his own way, according to the faith that is in him. There is no State Church. All religious denominations are upon a free and equal footing, while the spirit of the country aims at the cultivation of a broad liberality and perfect toleration. Churches and chapels of the various denominations abound throughout the land, each sect looking after its own religious affairs without interference or hindrance from any authority. The clergy are paid out of endowments, pew rents, congregational offerings, and funds of a like nature. Only in the Province of Quebec, whose population is principally Roman Catholic, are tithes or church rates collected, and these only over the adherents of this Church in accordance with certain prescriptive and historic rights. In no land is the charter of "freedom to worship God" more strictly and faithfully observed. In city, town, and village are to be found churches to meet the religious demands of the inhabitants.

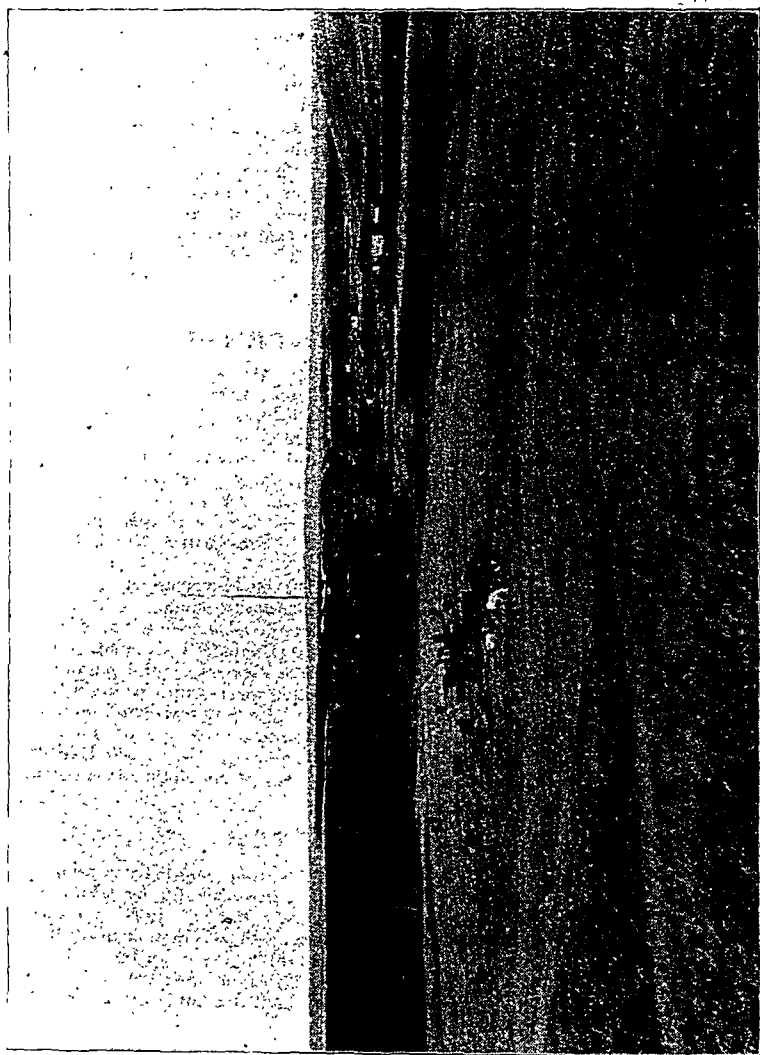
CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Canada is based upon the British North America Act, the Canadian Magna Charta. The Federal Government sits at Ottawa, and rules the Dominion in accordance with the powers vested in it by the above-mentioned Act. It administers chiefly the Departments of Justice, Public Works, Railways and Canals, Customs, Inland Revenue, Finance, Marine and Fisheries, Indian Affairs, Post Office, Militia, State, and the Interior. In addition to the Dominion or Federal Government, each Province has its own local Legislature, elected for a term of four years, for the management of its own strictly provincial affairs, and as defined in the British North America Act.

A Governor-General, appointed by the British Government, represents His Majesty the King, but is paid out of the Canadian revenue. The Federal Parliament consists of the Senate, whose 81 members are nominated for life by the Governor-General on the advice of the Executive Council, and the House of Commons, the members of which are elected by the people for a term of five years. Practically manhood suffrage maintains in both the Federal and Provincial elections. Each Province has its own Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General upon the advice of the Executive Council, and paid by the Dominion Government. He is the Executive head of the Provincial Government and the medium of communication between the Province and the Dominion Government.

MUNICIPAL SYSTEM.

The utmost freedom is given to localities to manage their own local affairs by a most admirable system of municipal government, by which municipal councils, elected by the people, watch over the individual and strictly local interests of city, town, village, and county. Thus is established a benign and just rule for and by the people, and the elements of order and justice cultivated. Very frequently it happens that the member of a municipal council afterwards becomes a member of the Local Assembly or of the House of Commons.



SPRING, COULÉE - ALBERTA

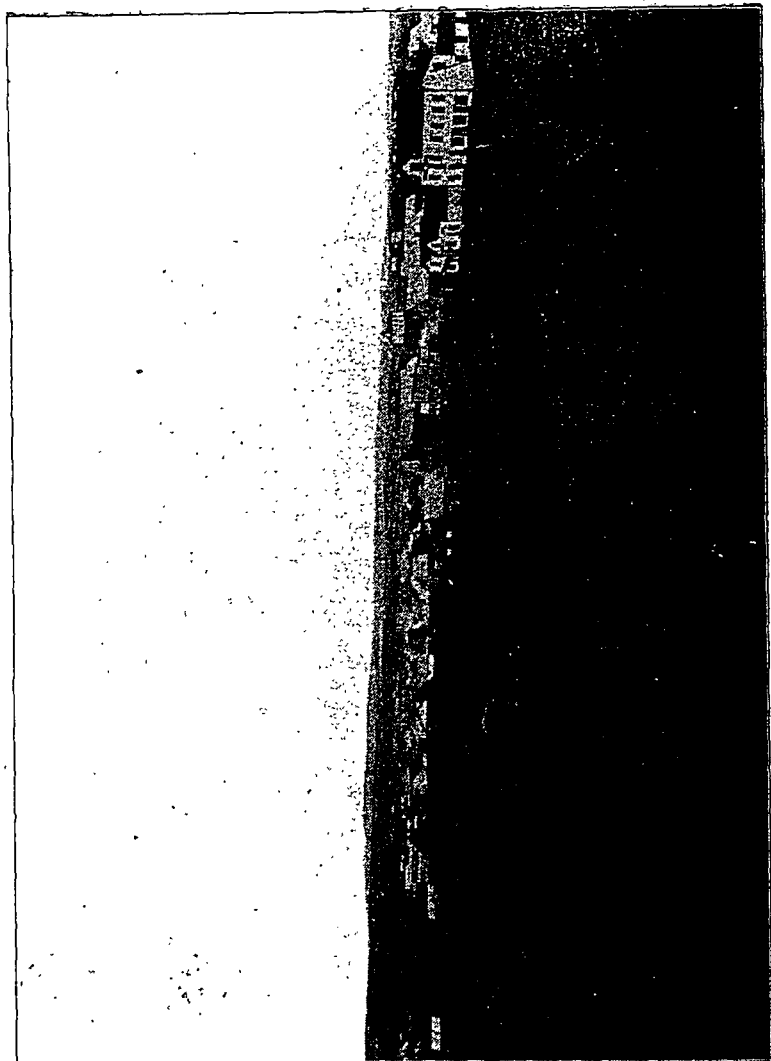
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

In this the twentieth century no country can hope to hold its own with other nations unless it pays marked attention to the education of its people. Canada has long been in the front rank in the matter of popular education, and to-day she glories in one of the most free and efficient educational systems in the world. The intending settler in Manitoba and the Western Territories may rest assured on this very important point, for the school system prevailing there is regarded by educationists to be equal to any on the continent. In Manitoba the schools are within easy range, and in the Western Territories one of the first things done in a newly settled section is to build a school-house. The system is free, every child having the right, and in fact being compelled up to a certain age, to attend. The expenses of the school, including the teacher's salary, are covered by a grant made annually by the Government and the taxes on the land in the district, whether occupied or unoccupied, whether owned by parents or those having no children. Poor as well as rich are thus ensured of all the advantages of a sound primary education under the direction of duly trained and certificated teachers. In every school the important and necessary elementary branches are taught, but in many village schools, and in towns and cities at the collegiate institutes, a more extended course is given to qualify pupils for entrance into the various colleges at Winnipeg, or universities of the older provinces of Ontario and Quebec. As a guarantee of the value attached to education, it may be stated that one-eighteenth part of the whole of the "Fertile Belt" running through Manitoba and the Western Territories is set apart for the maintenance of schools. The following figures may prove of interest:—

In 1871 the school population of Manitoba was 817; it is now 59,811. In 1883 the average attendance was 6,064; it is now 26,458. In 1883 there were 246 teachers in the Province; the number now is 1,472, giving one teacher for every 240 people, and for every 40 children. The entire value of the school properties of the Province is now \$1,410,719, or nearly \$3 per head of the entire population. The average salary paid to teachers in rural districts is \$373 a year, and the highest in cities is \$1,800. The teachers are all trained certificated teachers, the schools are periodically inspected by competent inspectors, and the best approved methods, as taught at the various training schools, are employed.

The education received in the public schools is non-sectarian in character, and confined to the secular branches and the teaching of general public morality. The aim is to develop national character and a high grade of citizenship. Religious instruction when desired may be taught during certain hours set apart for the purpose, but without interfering with the ordinary school exercises.

Canada excels in what may be termed special or technical education suitable to the requirements of the people. Farming is the great industry of the country, and to afford facilities to the farmers and others desirous of obtaining knowledge and guidance in the department of agriculture, Government Experimental Farms have been established at Ottawa, Ontario; Brandon, Manitoba; Indian Head, Assiniboia; and Agassiz, British Columbia. On these farms experimental operations are conducted by experts



4 CARDSTON—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

covering the whole range of Canadian farming and agriculture, and the results published for the benefit and instruction of the farmers. The different kinds of grain, seeds, roots, vegetables, grasses, fruit trees, and shrubs are grown on the varied soils of the farms, and the results recorded and published. These farms may also be visited by those interested in agriculture, and instructive object lessons thus received. Samples of grain, etc., for seeding purposes may be obtained on application. One of the most useful services of these farms is the feeding and breeding of stock.

In addition to these facilities for obtaining a practical knowledge of farming, Agricultural Colleges have already been established by the Provincial Governments of the older Provinces, where young men can receive a thorough course of instruction and practical operation in farming and farm management. It is doubtless the intention as the demand arises to equip Manitoba and the Western Territories with these very useful training and experimental institutions. Meanwhile the Government of Manitoba has put into operation a system of travelling schools of dairy instructors. These instructors visit the various towns and villages throughout the Province, and deliver lectures, illustrated by practical operations, in the arts of butter and cheese making, cattle raising, etc., thus affording the settlers opportunities of becoming acquainted with the best methods known to the country at large and guaranteed by successful results. Much valuable time and money is thus saved, and economy of labor insured. In brief, every assistance that human ingenuity can devise is cheerfully and gratuitously rendered the settlers by the Government authorities and officials.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

It is a trite saying that farming must be learned in the field ; but it is no less true that much benefit and mutual improvement may be derived from the work of Farmers' Institutes. The interchange of ideas and the comparison of methods begets confidence, and confidence leads to settled purpose and success. These institutes have multiplied during the past year or two in Manitoba. There are now more than sixty such institutes established throughout the Province, where the farmers meet to discuss practical questions relating to agriculture. The various agricultural societies have taken up this important work, and are pushing it with commendable purpose into outlying districts.

NATURALIZATION.

The callous-minded decry sentiment ; but some of the noblest men have said that sentiment rules the world. Be that as it may, no man but for the very gravest reasons—reasons generally involving injustice and persecution—will forswear his native land. In Canada no question of naturalization arises in connection with the immigration of British subjects. The Dominion is an integral part of the British Empire, and a new arrival from Liverpool, Glasgow, Swansea, or Dublin has at once all the privileges of a Canadian-born fellow-subject. For this reason Canada should appeal strongly and truly to intending emigrants from the British Isles. As far as foreigners are concerned, the naturalization laws of Canada are marked by a spirit of the



A THRESHING SCENE IN WESTERN CANADA.

greatest liberality. Such persons can transact business and hold real estate without being naturalized. Before being allowed to take up free homesteads, however, foreigners must become naturalized British subjects. This can be effected by three years' residence in the country, and taking the oath of allegiance, which is most simple in its form and does not exact any offensive renunciations or exceptions. Naturalization confers political and all other rights of citizenship.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

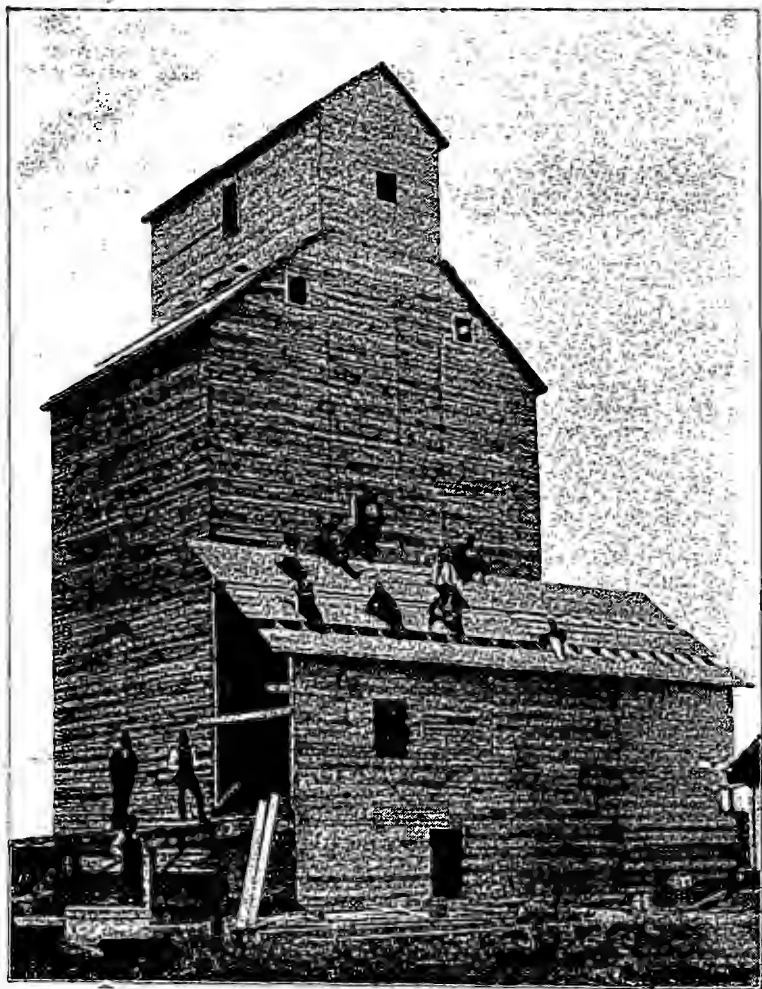
The social conditions in Canada will stand comparison with those of any country under the sun. In the older Provinces two or three generations have evolved a highly intelligent, well educated, and physically a splendid type of people. No finer specimens of manhood and womanhood can be found anywhere than in Canadian cities, towns, villages, and country. They seem to drink in and develop strength both of mind and body from the broad, free land of their birth, and each succeeding generation shows a great advance in the social scale. The Canadian product of humanity has proved itself equal to every demand that can be made upon it by the industries of peace or the hardships of war. In point of education, the genuine Canadian people are in general far better educated than the masses in the old lands, and it is largely this advantage that gives them predominance wherever they are called upon to assert themselves and to show what is in them. In Manitoba and the sparsely settled Western Territories, intending settlers, especially those with families, may be assured that they will meet all the blessings of educated life, and will not be cut off from civilization and congenial society. Many of the settlers belong to the best families of the countries from which they emigrated. College graduates are frequently found working their own farms, whilst the mechanics, merchants, and men of various callings in the cities, country towns, and villages will be found to be a highly intelligent class of people.

The Canadians are a warm-hearted and hospitable people. Fraternal and friendly societies abound, by which much good-will is cherished. In country places they serve as a means for bringing people together for the purposes of mutual help and amusement.

In Manitoba ample provision is made by the Government for the protection of the helpless. There are homes for incurables, schools for the deaf and dumb and blind, asylums for the insane, hospitals for the sick, &c.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Western Canada is healthful and invigorating and quite in harmony with this vast territory. Disease is hardly known there, while epidemics are unheard of. The snow generally disappears early in March, and seeding begins. Summer sets in quickly and with great vigor, and with its long warm days and cool nights, is truly a most delightful season. The growth of vegetation is phenomenal under the influence of the long-continued sunshine. The soft maple tree has been known to grow more than five feet in a single season. The crops grow and mature with extraordinary rapidity, and the yield of grain is unsurpassed in any land. Then follows the pleasant autumn season extending into November, snow sometimes not falling until late



BUILDING A GRAIN ELEVATOR.

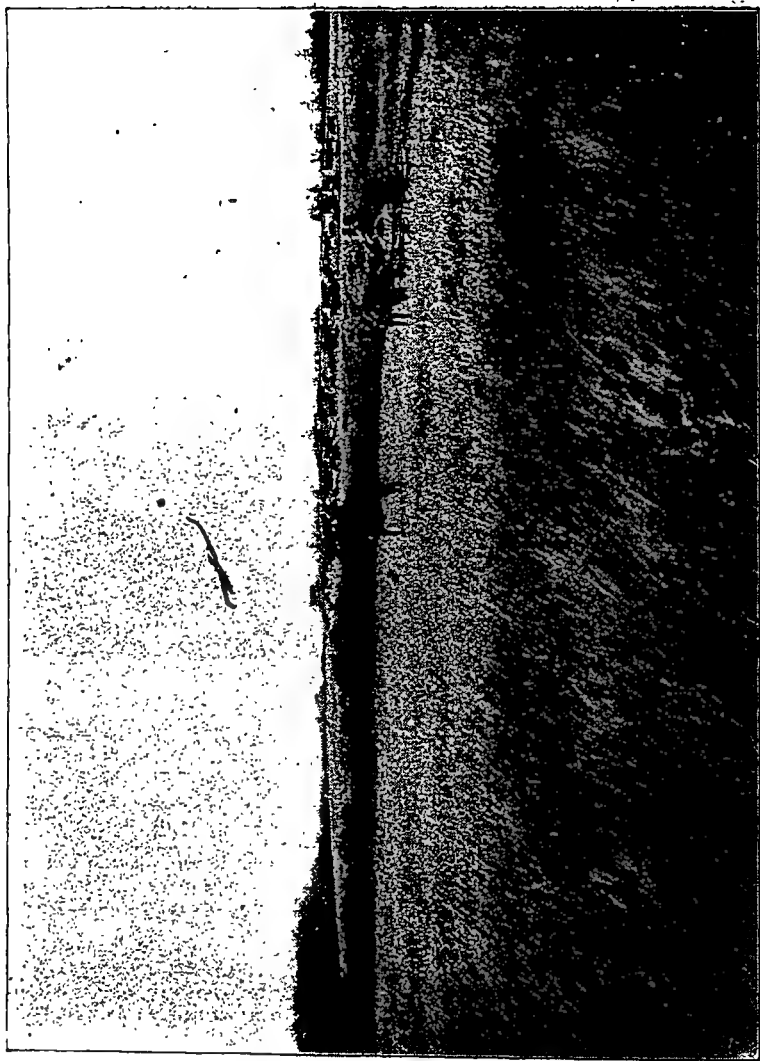
in December. Thus the farmers have ample opportunity of completing their threshing, of marketing their thousands of bushels of the famous No 1 hard wheat, and of putting their land into condition for the crop of the following year. The winter then sets in, but it is not the dreadful season that in some unaccountable way it has been pictured to European eyes. Residents get accustomed to the snow and enjoy the clear, dry, invigorating air. A mere record of temperature and a snowy landscape do not give any just idea either of the real discomforts or comforts that prevail among a people prepared for and seasoned to such a climate. The cold seems only a reminder of the heats of summer that are soon to come again.



A TYPICAL THRESHING SCENE IN WESTERN CANADA.

In describing the effect of the warm winds of the Pacific on the Alberta district, and comparing the generous climate there with that of the districts south of the boundary line, the statement is advanced that "the Rocky Mountains, which in Colorado are twenty degrees from the coast, are but ten degrees distant in latitude fifty-six degrees, and the pass in the Rockies through which the Peace river flows from west to east is but 2,800 feet above sea level, or more than a mile lower than a summit station on the Union Pacific Railway in Wyoming. Across this mountain, however, so much diminished in width and height, come the warm Chinook breezes, which make the climate of Alberta so mild."

Great Britain is recognized as one of the best wheat growing countries on the globe. It has a summer of about 60° to 62° F. Compare with this the mean summer temperature of the North-West Territories as recorded by the Government observatories during the year 1898, which was given as from 60° to 65° F.

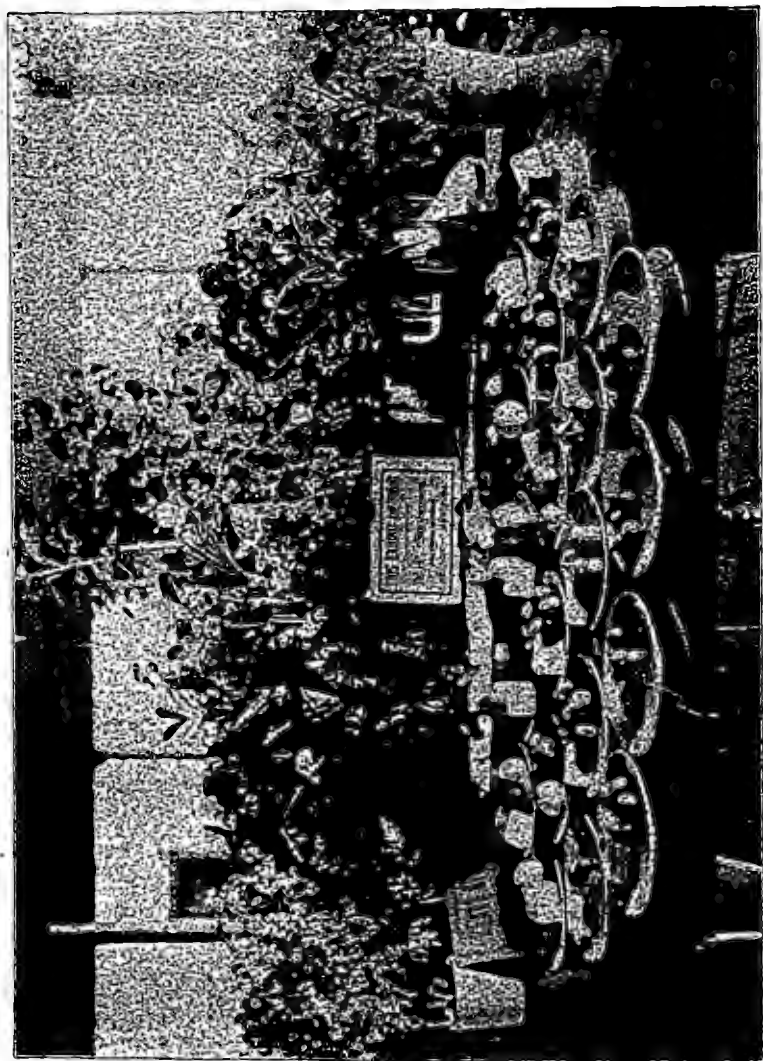


A celebrated authority says upon this very important subject of climate: "That the wheat growers of Western Canada are satisfied with their experience is seen in the fact that in Manitoba the area sown in wheat in 1900 was double that of 1890, and that in Northern Alberta the acreage in grains in 1900 was more than double that of 1890." This, however, can hardly add anything to the known quality and quantity of the annual yields of this world-famed granary, and the price that Manitoba No. 1 hard brings in the wheat market.

Finally, an observant writer in the *Toronto Globe* says: "A noticeable feature of the general population of Manitoba is its fine physique. This is undoubtedly due to the splendid climate, of which the Manitoban, though perhaps but a new comer himself, is never tired of singing the praises. The summers are brilliant and beautiful, the winters bracing and invigorating. If the physique of even the city man is noticeably improved by the increased ozone in the atmosphere and the occasional whiffs of pure air most of them get from the prairie, much more is this the case in the country.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON GROWTH OF WHEAT.

Western Canada is preeminently an agricultural country and wheat the staple article of produce. This wheat is well known to be extremely hard. The yield also is exceptionally great, being from 20 to 50 per cent. more than in the States south of the boundary line. The chief causes of this wheat's superior quality are the strength and fertility of the soil and its adaptability for wheat-growing purposes. The Canadian winter has its own peculiar advantages. The sub-soil throughout the intense heats of summer is kept moist by the slow melting of the winter frosts, the moisture ascending to the surface and nourishing the roots of the grain, thus stimulating growth and producing a bountiful crop. The almost perpetual sunshine in summer brings the grain to a sturdy maturity and richness of quality. It is a fact that from the 15th of June to the 1st of July there are nearly two hours more daylight in every twenty-four in Western Canada than in Ohio. Of course there are off seasons in Canada as everywhere else, but taken altogether, the climate will compare very favorably with that of any other country of the same latitude. On the Canadian prairies the rainfall averages only 13.35 inches for the Territories and 17.34 inches in Manitoba, the amounts falling between April 1st and October 1st are respectively 9.39 inches and 12.87 inches, or 70.3 and 74.2 per cent. of the whole; so that the greatest rainfall is distributed nicely over the period of growth. Winter has scarcely gone before the sun's powerful rays lick up the water caused by the great thaw, and in a day or two the black alluvium, which absorbs heat in enormous quantities, lies dry and powdery on the fields plowed in the autumn. Seeding is begun at once, and in a few days the prairie is dotted with wild-flowers. The growth of vegetation generally and of the young wheat in particular is enormous. The harvest of spring wheat is ripened in August. The amount of plant food in this virgin soil is marvellous. During the long, bright, hot summer days, the transformation of the plant cells is so rapid as only to be likened to a hot-house growth. To the husbandman accustomed to the plodding, waiting process of growth observable in the British Isles, it seems unreal and magical that in the in-



WESTERN CANADA FRUIT.

credibly short space of four, or at most five months, these prairies should yield, for an area of 1,500,000 acres, some 30,000,000 bushels of the finest wheat ever garnered, and as much more of other grains, to feed the toiling millions of continental cities.

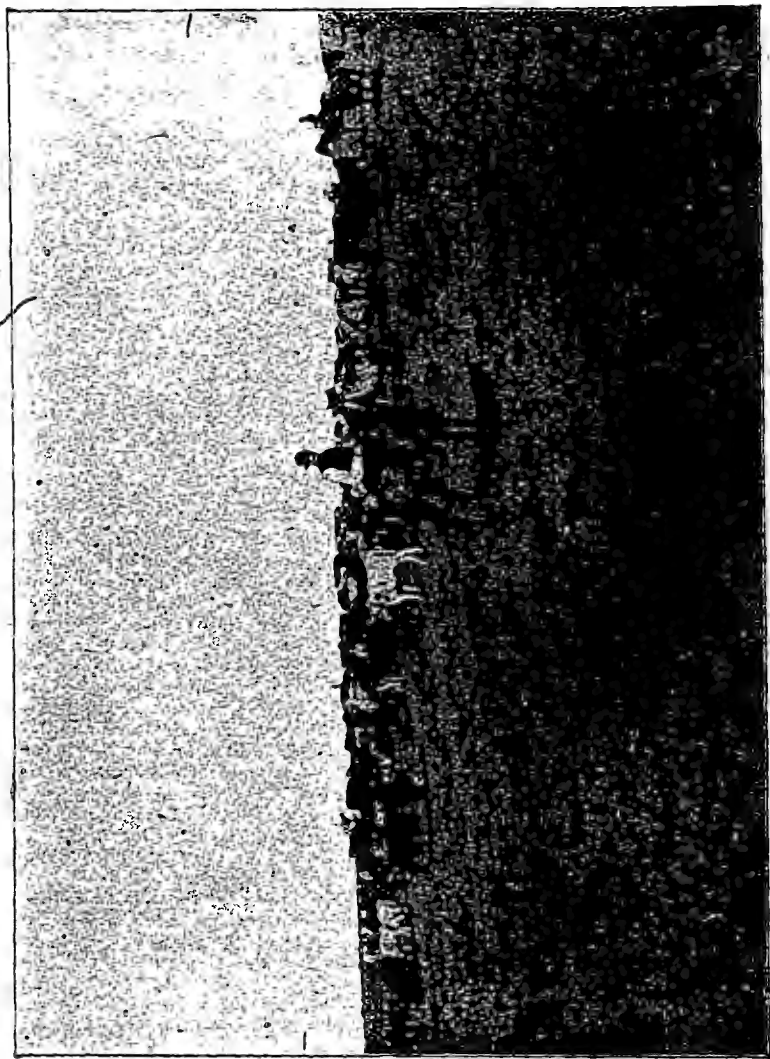
Speaking of the wheat yield of Manitoba and the Territories in 1901 a *Globe* correspondent says :

"One cannot be in Winnipeg many hours without discovering that he has passed into the realms in which wheat is absolute monarch, holding undisputed sway over all classes of its population, shaping the development of the country, determining the character of its products and the basis of its business, and providing even a universal topic of conversation. No monarch could be more arbitrary and none was ever more popular than King Wheat. He welcomes the world to his empire, and feeds his subjects with his own royal substances. He rules over all Manitoba and large areas in the great Territories beyond. His seat of empire is Winnipeg, the famous Prairie City, which the accomplished Lord Dufferin so tersely and happily described as 'the bull's eye of the Dominion,' on the occasion of his visit to the then infant city in 1877. The bull's eye of Canada it is indeed to-day in many senses. From the far East to the remote West the eyes of the business world have turned towards the city which must receive and circulate the great bulk of the \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 which represents the value to the farmers of this year's most magnificent crop."

RAILWAYS.

In order to secure a ready access to the world's grain markets, the Dominion Government and the Provincial Legislature have vied with one another to furnish the people of Manitoba and the Western Territories with every available means of transport by land and water. Railways are a necessity for a good grain market, and the building of railroads has kept pace with the settlement of these lands, and at this date supply a service quite adequate to the demands made upon it. Nearly every farming district is now within easy access of one line of railway, while branch lines are being extended as the conditions of settlement require. Besides the great trans-continental iron belt of the Canadian Pacific Railway, there are the Manitoba and North-Western, the Great North-West Central, and Canadian Northern. These are what may be called the trunk lines, from which branches have been extended and are further projected in every direction as the country opens or promises to open out by settlement. Where, as in some cases, it may be necessary to go some distance from a railway in order to secure advantageous free homesteads, it is the steady policy of the Government and railroads to push forward the construction of colonization lines, so that in the shortest possible time these outlying settlements may have the necessary railway facilities at hand for the easy marketing of their grain. Competition between rival lines improves rates, while in some cases the rates are regulated by Act of Parliament. So that it may be seen that the action of the Government is always on the side of the settlers.

These railroads have opened up a large tract of fertile land in Manitoba and the North-West, ready for the plough, considered to be the largest wheat



A RANCHING SCENE IN WESTERN CANADA.

growing area in the world, and affording a field for settlement of unexampled possibilities.

Two new lines recently constructed run through the fertile valley of the Saskatchewan. Another is projected in the direction of Hudson's Bay, in anticipation of the route between Hudson's Straits and Liverpool being established. By means of branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Southern Manitoba and Assiniboia the Souris coal-fields have been opened with their unlimited supply of fuel for settlers. The people of these regions are not only connected with the Pacific and Atlantic coasts by railroad through British territory, but they have also easy access to the superb water route of the great lakes, and are connected with the American system of railways by three lines running to the United States boundary.

FORESTS.

No country is better supplied with forests or with a greater variety of forest trees than Canada. Among its varieties are the maple, elm, ash, Douglas fir, Alaska cedar, spruce, balsam, red cedar, hemlock, walnut, oak, butternut, basswood, poplar, chestnut, mountain ash, willow, black and white birch.

FUEL.

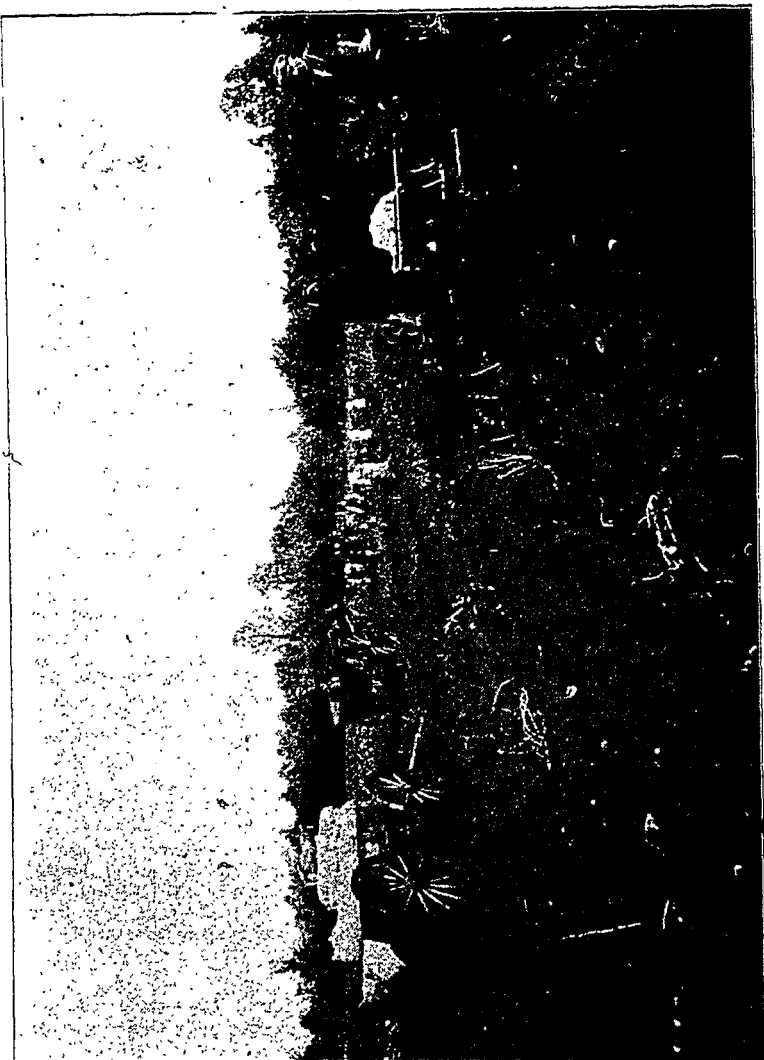
Not only are those regions rich in forests, but there are coal-fields within and contiguous to Manitoba of inexhaustible supply. Between Red River and the Rocky Mountains are 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata. In Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan the farmer can go to the banks of the river and there obtain all the coal he wants at the cost of handling and hauling it home. Extensive collieries are operated at Canmore, Lethbridge, Edmonton, and Anthracite, in Alberta, while smaller mines are worked in many places to supply the local wants. By an arrangement made by the Manitoba Legislature this coal is to be supplied at a rate not exceeding \$2.50 to \$5.00 per ton, according to locality. Thus it may be seen that the inhabitants of Manitoba enjoy the most exceptional advantages in securing a supply of cheap fuel.

TAXATION.

High rents and high taxation are the two main tentacles of the octopus that feeds on the industry of tenant-farmers of the old land. In Western Canada taxation is low, only a few cents per acre, unless the settlers, for mutual improvement purposes, impose burdens upon themselves. The stock, implements, household goods, and all other personal effects belonging to the settler, as well as farm buildings and other improvements are exempt. In Manitoba the average taxes for all purposes will not exceed \$12 for a quarter section; in the Territories, not more than \$5 or \$6 per quarter section.

MONEY.

For a new country money is not exceptionally high. Borrowing is to be eschewed as far as possible, but Eastern and English loan companies there lend money at reasonable interest on farm securities.



POTATO HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA.

greatest profusion in the middle of September. A visit to any of the numerous agricultural fairs or exhibitions held in the autumn will show displays in roots and vegetables that will astonish the average eye. Cabbages, beets, carrots, turnips, &c., grow to an exceptionally large size. Watermelons reach 75 pounds and citrons 25 pounds.

DAIRYING.

The dairying industry in Western Canada has reached a high state of perfection—its butter and cheese being among the best on the markets. This splendid state of affairs is largely due to the excellent education afforded by the Government creameries established in the interests of the farmers.

FRUITS.

With reference to the growing of fruit it may be stated that the various experimental farms established by the Government are of great service in determining by experiment and practice, what fruit trees are best adapted to the climate and prairie soils. Fruits can be grown in any part of the country, and with as much success as in other countries of the same latitude and climate. Strawberries, raspberries, saskatoons, black and red currants, gooseberries, grapes, plums, cherries, and cranberries grow in abundance, while places farther west yield peaches and other fruits.

SHEEP AND HOGS.

In the West, where the land lends itself to the purpose, sheep-raising is carried on with great success; woolen-mills are being established in various centres, thus affording a ready market to the farmers for their wool. The hog-raising industry, as compared with some of the great centres in the Western States, may be said to be yet in a vigorous infancy, growing by leaps and bounds as packing-houses are established for the marketing of these products. It gives promise of great and exceptional progress.

POULTRY.

Poultry-raising hardly supplies the home market, and consequently to any special effort and special knowledge in that line, Western Canada offers many advantages of reaping ample remuneration for any necessary outlay.

MIXED FARMING.

Whilst Western Canada is one of the wheat granaries of the world, and wheat there is king, it must not be supposed that the farmers devote all their land to this industry. Mixed farming prevails, and wisely, for a season may not be a good one for wheat, as occasionally happens, but an exceptionally good one for roots and vegetables, etc. He turns his attention to cattle and sheep-raising, to improving his breed of horses, to dairying, fruit-growing, and poultry-raising. The farm that shows itself well stocked in the various branches of farming is that which may most surely be relied on to give the best and most remunerative return for labor and outlay. The enterprise of



800 CALVES ON ONE RANCH.

MANUFACTURING.

Agriculture, especially wheat-growing and stock-raising, is the staple industry of Western Canada; but all the principal towns and villages have large flour mills and elevators for the handling of grain. Oatmeal mills are established at all the chief business centres. Every town and village has its equipment of blacksmiths, carpenters, woodworking, and machine shops for the repairing of agricultural implements. The demand for mills and other branches of manufacture is ever on the increase as the population increases, so that to the man with a little capital and a knowledge of special business there are many openings.

GAME.

Western Canada is a very interesting region to the sportsman as its forests, prairies, and waters abound with game. Among the grand variety are to be found everywhere, according to their peculiar haunts, immense flocks of prairie chicken, every variety of wild duck, the mallard, the teal, the merganser, the butter-ball, the shoveler, the redhead; wild geese, turkeys, cranes, pelican, plover, partridge, grouse, and many others. Of four-footed game there is also an abundance, including the hare, deer, the elk, moose and antelope.

FISH.

Of the fisheries of Canada, it is impossible to speak too highly; they are the largest in the world, embracing fully 13,000 miles of sea-coast, besides her inland seas, innumerable lakes and rivers. The fishing industry of Western Canada is, of course, confined to the waters of the inland lakes, but it is very profitable, and more than supplies the local needs. The rivers abound in fish of various sorts, and large quantities are caught by the settlers. The value of the whitefish caught in the Territories in one year has been as high as \$261,000.

AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT.

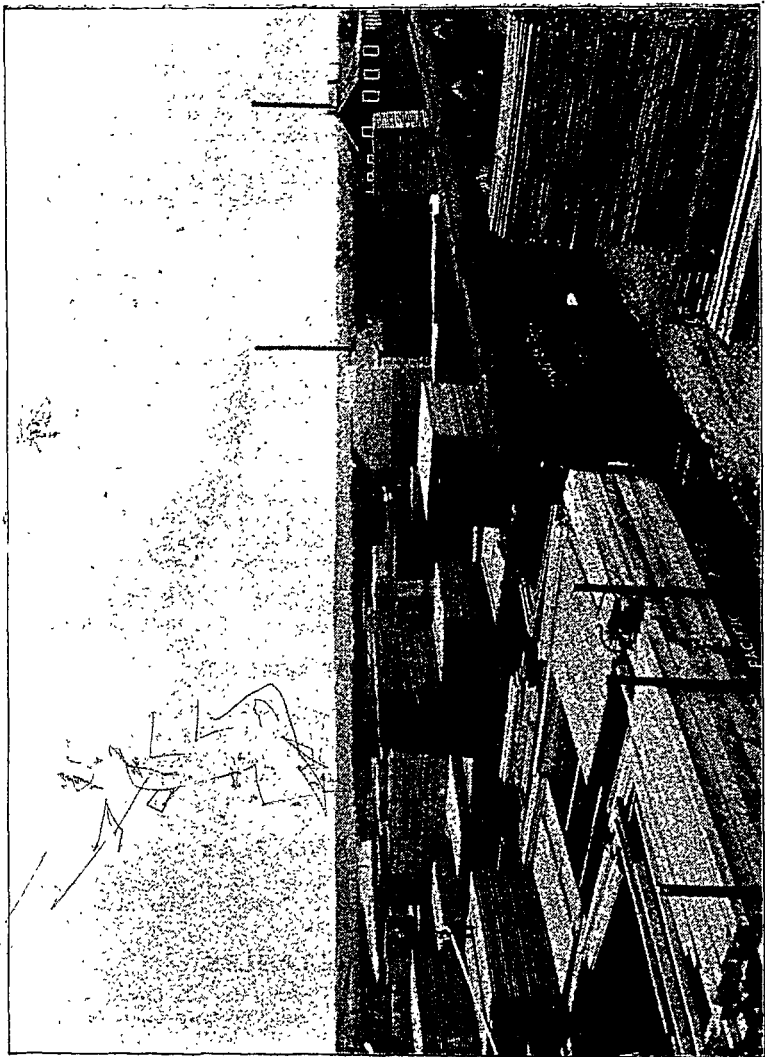
The average yield of wheat to the acre varies with the conditions of the seasons from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre—some individual cases reaching as high as from forty-five to fifty-five bushels to the acre. The farmers of Western Canada steadily keep on enlarging their wheat areas. Economical methods of harvesting, threshing, and marketing leave a handsome profit.

OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX.

Wheat is the staple grain, but the crops of oats, barley, peas and flax are also very heavy. Oats yield from sixty to ninety bushels to the acre, and in some cases have exceeded 100 bushels per acre.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

It is admitted by expert authorities that Western Canada has no superior in the growth of roots and vegetables. Ripe tomatoes may be seen in the



LUMBER YARD AT CALGARY.

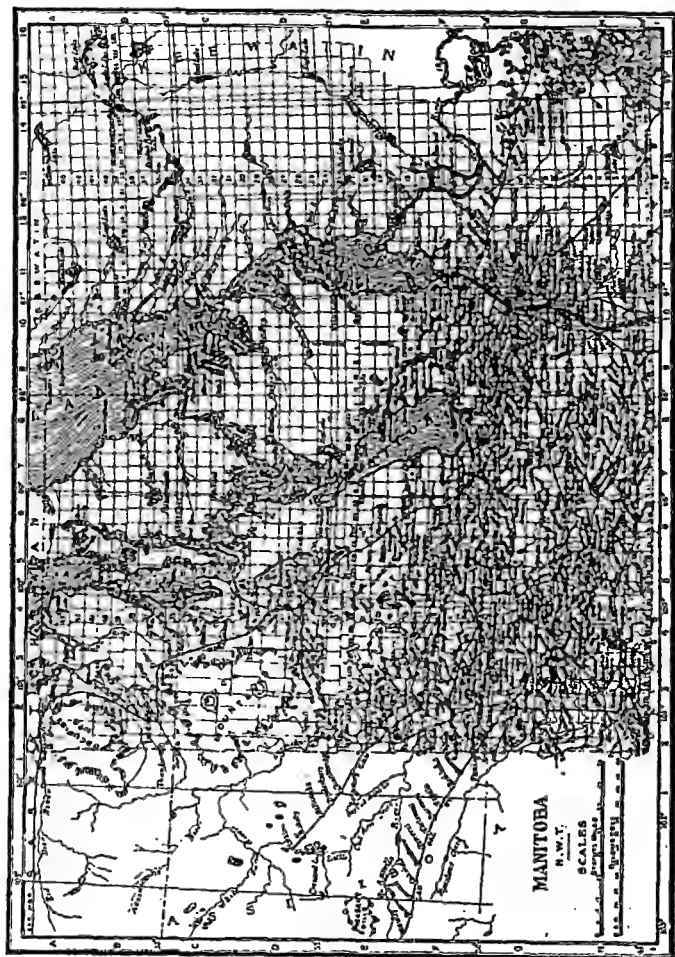
Manitoba farmers has brought into the country for breeding purposes stallions of most valuable stock for farming and road purposes, whilst numerous specimens of every class of fine-bred cattle and sheep may be met with, among which may be mentioned Shorthorns, Galloways, Polled Angus, Herefords, Jerseys, and Holsteins. Usually cattle are fed on the wild prairie hay, which is most nutritious, and it is generally acknowledged that both cattle and horses prefer and thrive better on wild prairie grass than on cultivated varieties. The quality of beef is excellent, and the cost of production is reduced to a minimum. Thus an animal whose total cost is only a few dollars realizes from \$30 to \$50, so cheap is the cost of feeding.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The general information given in the foregoing pages of this little book is applicable to the whole of Western Canada, comprising Manitoba and the Territories. It remains to deal briefly with the Province of Manitoba and the Territories of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, touching upon the salient individual features of each as an inviting land to the intending settler.

A little more than a quarter of a century ago vast herds of buffalo ranged over the rich grassy plains that now form what is familiarly known as "The Prairie Province." To-day these plains are dotted over with the cities, towns, villages and homesteads of a population of over 275,000, most of them English-speaking. As large as the United Kingdom, with its 116,021 square miles of land, the richest in the world, comprising some 74,000,000 acres, its progress during the last twenty-five years has been truly marvellous.

People with means and those satisfied with their environment and conditions of existence do not emigrate. To them their own country is best. It is the man of limited means or of no means at all who seeks for "fresh fields and pastures new" in the struggle for a livelihood. So that most of those who have settled in Manitoba may be said to have brought very little in with them and to have got from the land itself the wealth and comfort by which many of them are surrounded to-day. Here, in brief, is the condition of the average Manitoba farmer to-day after an experience of six or more years of steady toil and ordinary success: He has before his eyes an excellent farm free from debt; he has fields of golden grain ready for the harvest; he has herds of cattle on his pasture-lands, and flocks of sheep on the hillside; his farm-yard is alive with poultry and evidences of dairying; he has at hand excellent schools for his children and churches in which to worship God; his groceries, clothing and all the other material comforts of civilization can be obtained from the neighboring towns where he markets his produce. Add to these the social advantages and entertainment to be derived from mingling amongst a well-to-do, sociable and contented people, and what more is required to make life



happy? Speaking from experience and observation one can testify to the deep-seated attachment to the land which a few years' residence in this magnificent Prairie Province engenders. The Manitoba settler becomes wedded to the soil; he desires no other country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when its conditions are placed in contrast with those existing in the old lands, for what farmer would exchange the virgin prairie for the worn-out, artificially sustained soil of the mother countries? What free man would barter the independence of his wide, luxuriant acres for a tenant-farm? And such a country, too—with its limitless possibilities for the rising and future generations. When one comes to sum up the necessities and even the ordinary luxuries of modern life, it is difficult to name any one of grave consequence that is lacking.



THE BEGINNING OF A PRAIRIE FARM.

Water and fuel in Manitoba are everywhere readily attainable. Creeks and rivers abound in every direction and water can be secured in almost any locality by sinking wells of moderate depth.

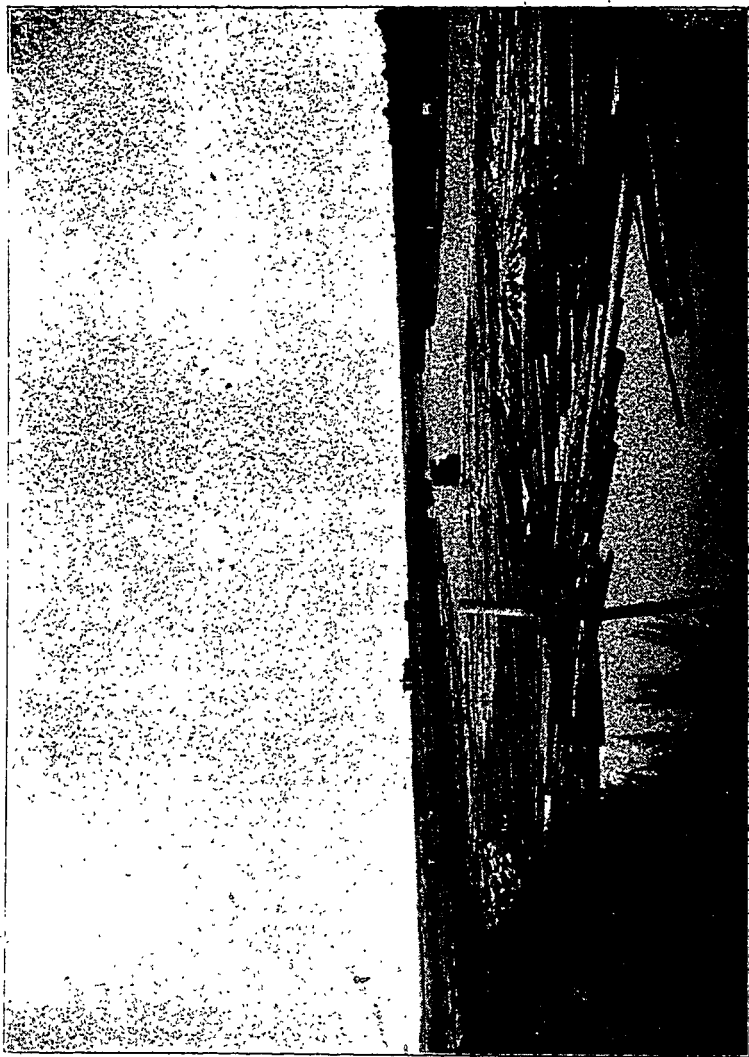
The commercial facilities of the Province are quite adequate to the demands of settlement. Railways traverse all the settled parts and there are very few farmers more than a dozen miles from market or railway, while on the other hand there are thousands within two or three miles of one.

There are post offices at all the villages and important railway stations, elevators for the storage and shipment of grain, and stores in every town and village where the ordinary requirements of life may be purchased.

Of the soil of Manitoba it is hardly necessary to speak further. It shows different varieties, but the characteristic soil of the Province is a deep, black argillaceous mold of loam, resting on a deep clay subsoil, which ranks among the very richest virgin soil in the world. Capable chemists say that it is especially adapted for the growth of wheat and practical tests verify the statement.

The country is prairie, but it is not one dead level expanse, but more or less undulating everywhere, dotted here and there with hills and valleys. The country is not yet "filled up." There are still millions of acres of the best land for sale on easy terms, at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre. Homesteads can still be obtained in the finest districts especially adapted to mixed farming, having abundance of hay and water, and with timber near at hand for building purposes. The Province still affords a vast field for exper-

LUMBER BOOM AT BRANDON.



enced farmers who can bring money with them to make the first improvements on land, to provide themselves with stock and implements, and to carry their families through the first year. People of any nationality, so long as they are diligent and thrifty, seem to have no difficulty in making comfortable homes for themselves in a few years. In choosing a location it is always safe to follow the advice of the agents of the Government who give out much valuable information and save considerable trouble, worry and expense to the intending settler.

Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, is a city with a population of over 45,000. It is a great railroad centre and a thoroughly up-to-date metropolis. It has electric railroads, splendid streets, excellent stores, while every line of trade is represented there by the wholesale houses. It is also the seat of government and possesses many elegant public and other buildings. The city of Brandon is next in order, followed by more than twenty towns of varying size and importance. At all of these are elevators, mills, warehouses, etc., to accommodate the large quantities of wheat that are marketed.

AREA UNDER CROP IN MANITOBA, JUNE, 1902.

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Total.....	2,039,940 acres.	725,060 acres.	329,790 acres.
Total area under flax			41,200 acres.
" " rye.....			2,559 "
" " peas.....			1,596 "
" " corn.....			2,205 "
" " brome.....			12,485 "
Increase in area under wheat.....			28,105 acres.
" " oats.....			35,109 "
" " barley.....			138,781 "
" " flax.....			20,222 "
Total increase in area under grain crops.....			223,149 acres.
Total area under grain crops..			3,142,350 "
Total area under all crops.....			3,170,170 "

The following table for convenience of reference, gives a comparison of the area in crop for 1902 with that of 1900 and 1901 :—

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Wheat	1,457,396	2,011,835	2,039,940
Oats	429,108	689,951	725,060
Barley	155,111	191,009	329,790
Flax	20,437	20,978	41,200
Potatoes.....	16,880	24,429	22,005
Roots	7,482	10,214	12,175
Total crop area ...	2,086,414	2,948,416	3,170,170



A SAMPLE OF WESTERN CANADIAN GROWTH.

ASSINIBOIA.

The District of Assiniboia, which lies between Manitoba and the District of Alberta, promises soon to become a second Manitoba. Bounded on the south by the same parallel of latitude as Manitoba, Assiniboia is practically a continuation to the westward of the grain-growing areas of Manitoba, and although the soil is somewhat lighter than the deep black loam of the Red River Valley, it is very warm and fertile. In this District settlement has rapidly extended, and many thriving towns have sprung up along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and along the line of the Manitoba and Northwestern. It is 450 miles long and 205 miles wide and divided into two great areas—Eastern and Western Assiniboia, the former being essentially a wheat-growing and mixed farming country, while the Western section is more especially adapted for ranching. The climate in winter with considerable snowfall, is conducive to the growing of No. 1 hard wheat for which Western Canada is noted, while the summers are warm and pleasant. Cyclones or violent storms are, so far, unknown there. In most parts of the District water can be obtained at a considerable depth.

Almost all the farmers in Eastern Assiniboia are engaged in mixed farming, wheat-growing, dairying and beef production, all in the same homestead being a very common feature.

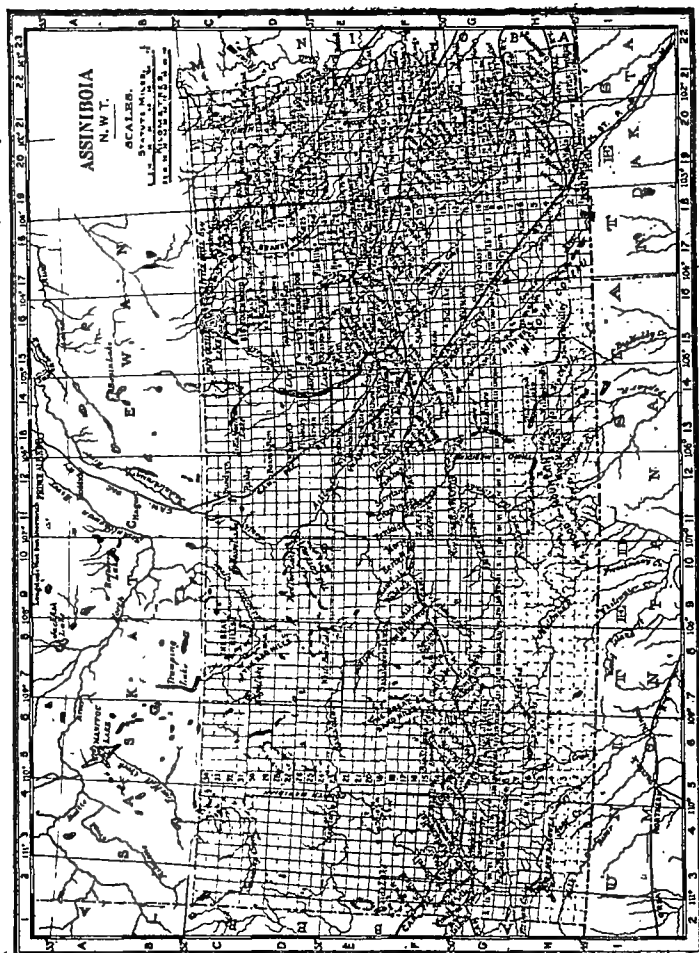
At Indian Head a stimulus has been given to agriculture by the Experimental Farm established there by the Dominion Government, the farmers around availing themselves of the opportunity of learning much from watching the operations of such an excellent institution.

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs east to west almost through the centre of Assiniboia. Its branch lines, together with the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway system, provide excellent facilities for transportation.

The District of Assiniboia is well supplied with rivers, lakes, creeks and streams along whose courses are vast stretches of country particularly adapted to mixed farming. Though in general the land is undulating prairie, parts, as the Moose Mountain section, are hilly and other parts are thickly wooded, giving altogether a more varied and pleasing landscape than Manitoba. The soil is so rich that no fertilizers are necessary, thus saving both time and money. Nowhere can farming be conducted so easily and economically, and nowhere can the frugal, earnest and industrious man start on a smaller capital. The soil is generally loam, covered with about twelve to eighteen inches of black vegetable mold, which after the second plowing makes a fine seed-bed, easy to work and of a most productive character.

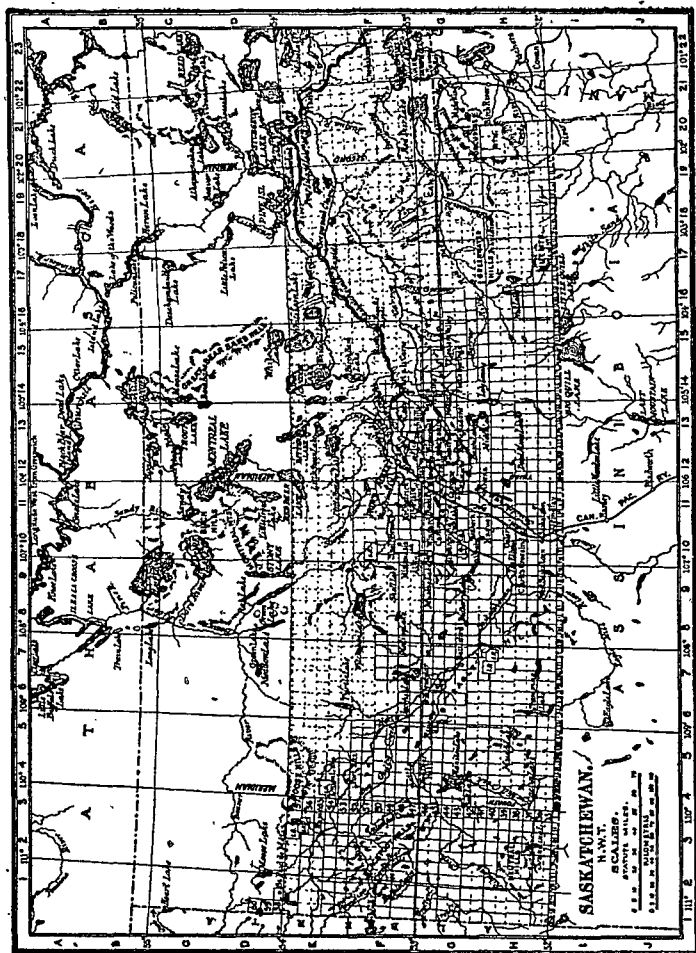
Coal in abundance is found in the neighborhood of the Souris River, and in fact the conditions of living are such as offer an opening to the poor man willing to work of making himself a comfortable home in two or three years.

This District promises to become one of the greatest wheat-producing sections on the continent. It has a soil particularly rich in the food of the wheat-plant. It has climate under which the wheat-plant reaches maturity with great rapidity. It receives plenty of sunshine during its period of growth. There is an absence of rust, due to the dryness of the climate, and there is an absence of insect foes.





THE COALFIELDS IN ASSINIBOIA.



The above remarks, written of Eastern Assiniboia, apply to a great extent to a large portion of Western Assiniboia.

In the west of Western Assiniboia is a tract of country very suitable for cattle ranching. The winters are milder and the snowfall so light that cattle, horses and sheep graze outside the whole year. The country is everywhere thickly covered with a good growth of nutritious grasses—the grass being usually the short, crisp variety known as “buffalo grass,” which becomes to all appearance dry about midsummer, but is still green and growing at the roots, and forms excellent pasturage both in winter and summer. The supply of timber on the hills is considerable. There is also an abundance of fuel obtainable in the coal seams that are exposed in many of the valleys.

Great herds of range cattle may be seen roaming over these rich and limitless pastures and the profits to the stockmen are large. The climate of Eastern Assiniboia is much the same as that of Manitoba. This portion of the district offers splendid opportunities for intending settlers who desire to go into pastoral pursuits and dairy farming, and numerous choice locations can be had. The natural grazing advantages enable him to own a large number of cattle, sheep or horses, which do not need any feed except for short intervals during exceptionally stormy weather in the winter months. Some favorable locations are to be found along the valley of the South Saskatchewan River, where a home ranch may be combined with summer pasturage on the adjoining prairie areas.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The Saskatchewan has an area of 106,700 square miles, and is the largest of the four districts carved out of the North-West Territories by the Dominion Parliament in 1882. The main Saskatchewan River flows through it and also the navigable portion of the North Saskatchewan branch. In the south is a continuation of the great plains, but for the most part the surface of the district may be described as a mixed prairie and wooded region, abounding in water and natural hay, and well suited by climate and soil for the growth of wheat and the raising of cattle and sheep. There are in this district large tracts of the finest land open for selection and free to homesteaders, *i.e.*, who take up Government land to cultivate and live upon it.

The reader may here again be reminded that what is said of one district is applicable in a great measure to the others. The crops consist of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes. Turnips and all kinds of vegetables are raised successfully. The normal yield of wheat (Red Fyfe) is about thirty bushels to the acre in favorable seasons; one to one and a half bushels being sown to the acre. Oats yield about sixty bushels from three bushels sown to the acre. A failure of crops in this district is unknown, and there is a steady home market. The district has been opened up with good roads, which are kept open in winter as well as summer. Wild fruits of many descriptions grow in profusion and small game is plentiful.

The climate of Saskatchewan is healthy, bracing, salubrious, and free from endemic or epidemic diseases. Spring opens about the beginning of April, and seeding is generally completed in May. The harvest begins about the third week in August. The winter is occupied in getting out rails for fencing, logs for building purposes and fuel, in attending the cattle, &c.

This district is remarkably well adapted for stock-raising and the annual shipments are large. Any part of the district is very suitable for dairy farming. There is a luxuriant growth of grass on the slopes of the hills, pure water is in abundance everywhere, the nights are cool.

The settlers in this district for the most part came with little or no means; that many of them are prosperous and happy, with comfortable homes and well-stocked farms, is an evidence of what thrift and work will do in this bountiful land. The tide of immigration has steadily increased year by year and will doubtless continue to do so in a greater degree as the country becomes opened up by the extension of railways, and the consequent facilities of transportation and marketing.

The town of Prince Albert, picturesquely situated on the north branch of the Saskatchewan River, is the centre and base of supplies of a vast and thriving agricultural area. It has numerous stores and business houses; three lumber mills are kept in operation; there are two large flour mills running and a creamery that is largely patronized and appreciated by the farmers of the surrounding country. Ample school accommodation exists and the children attending the public schools there give ample testimony to the invigorating qualities of the climate. All the principal religions are represented by substantial and in some cases handsome churches, and the spiritual needs of the people well attended to. Prince Albert is a picturesque, healthy, clean and progressive town, and will one day be a big and imposing city; while the surrounding district, extending over a vast area of the splendid grain-growing land, offers exceptional advantages, possessing an extremely fertile soil, a healthy climate, and a singular immunity from blizzards and cyclones. The general suitability of the country for agricultural immigrants requires only to be known and tested.

ALBERTA.

West of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan lies the interesting district of Alberta, stretching out to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. It is 430 miles long, with an average width of 250 miles. The northern and southern divisions of this district are so diverse in character as to render it convenient to refer to them separately as Northern Alberta and Southern Alberta. The latter is an open, rolling country, devoid of timber, except along the streams and in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, while Northern Alberta is more or less timbered throughout, the belts of timber being broken here and there by prairie openings, some of which are of considerable extent. For further and particular information pamphlets may be had from any of the Government agents.

Southern Alberta offers unequalled opportunities for ranching and dairy-farming. Throughout the districts there is a most luxurious growth of native grasses, chief among which is the far-famed "bunch grass." Cattle, horses and sheep graze outside the whole year round. Excellent prices for cattle prevail. Large droves of young stock are annually brought in from Eastern Canada and some of the Western American States to be fattened on the ranges, the profits being sufficiently large to amply recompense the reshipment, after fattening, to European and Eastern markets. Mixed farming is practised extensively throughout the district. In Southern Alberta there is a well-distributed and plentiful supply of coal for fuel. The soil in general may be described as a rich alluvial loam of great depth.

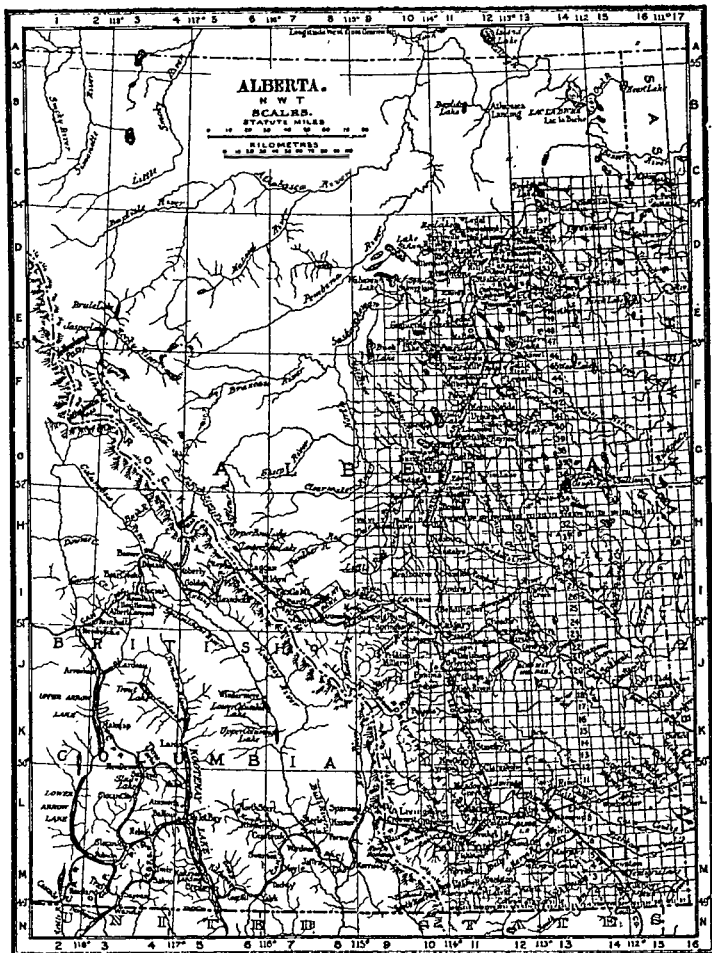
In Southern Alberta the winters are mild with very little snow; the summers are hot and dry. The rainfall is not excessive, and this feature constitutes an important factor of value in it as a grazing country—the native grasses become cured on the ground, retaining their nutritive qualities in such a manner that the stock pastured thereon remain fat all through the winter.

Irrigation plays an important part in producing grain and other crops, numerous streams from the mountains furnishing abundance of water. Some three hundred miles of ditches and canals have been constructed to carry water for irrigation as well as for drinking purposes.

The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses Southern Alberta from east to west—and the Calgary & Edmonton Railway from north to south. Calgary, at the junction of these two railways, is the chief centre of trade in the district. At this and various other points banking and business facilities are to be found and several manufacturing industries have been commenced. Many favorable locations in Southern Alberta are still to be had by incoming immigrants who may desire to embark in either ranching or dairy farming.

Northern Alberta comprises a great fertile valley, or rather a series of valleys, watered by a number of streams flowing from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. It is well wooded and well watered, where timber for necessary building purposes can be had practically for the cutting; all that is required is a Government permit costing 25 cents, *i.e.*, if the settler has not timber on his own land. It might here be mentioned that the same regulations exist for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia.

For the information of those accustomed to locate Canada in the frozen



regions of the north, it may be stated that the town of Edmonton, situated in the centre of Alberta, is in latitude 53 deg., 29 min. north, and longitude 113 deg., 49 min. west, about the same latitude as that of Dublin in Ireland, or Liverpool and York in England.

The scenery in this district is of varied beauty, prairie lands here flat and there rolling, whilst in spring and summer, hill and dell are dotted with wild flowers and with groves of aspen, poplar and spruce. The landscape generally is of the most characteristic pastoral beauty.

This district also possesses vast mineral wealth, the possibilities of which are only now beginning to be properly appreciated. Inexhaustible supplies of coal underlie the whole country and crop out on the sides of the valleys. This coal is sold to farmers at the mouth of the pit as low as 50 cents a ton. Gold dust has for over thirty years been worked out of the sands of the Saskatchewan River for 100 miles above and 200 miles below Edmonton.

Northern Alberta is pre-eminently fitted for dairying. It affords excellent pasture in its native grasses and wild hay, and there is everywhere an abundant supply of water. Common garden vegetables grow to perfection. Wild fruits are plentiful, whilst strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and black cherries afford a variety of garden fruits.

An excellent system of free public schools has been established in this district. In January, 1901, there were some 600 schools in operation. New school districts are being constantly organized to keep pace with the demands of settlement. The Government gives a most liberal support to these schools, which are taught by certificated teachers and inspected by duly appointed inspectors. In the schools of the larger towns the higher branches of study are taken up and pupils prepared for university matriculation and teachers' certificates.

Perfect religious freedom prevails and the various religious denominations are already well represented.

The social side of life is not neglected, the winter being devoted to social gatherings and amusements of every description in keeping with the conditions of the people in the district. Game is plentiful in some sections; of the larger kind may be mentioned moose, red, black-tailed and other deer.

Particulars as to vacant lands and terms of settlement can best be obtained from the local agents of the Government, of the railway companies and of other land companies. The average prices of land for sale are: Unimproved lands belonging to the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, \$3 per acre; unimproved lands belonging to other corporations and private parties, \$3 to \$4.25 per acre; improved lands belonging to other individuals and private owners, \$7.25 per acre. It must, however, be borne in mind by intending settlers that one-half of the land in each township is given as free homesteads to actual settlers, and that the particulars of the vacant free-grant lands are to be had at the resident Dominion Lands agents at Edmonton and Red Deer.

The fur trade of the district centres at Edmonton, whence over \$100,000 worth of furs are annually shipped by private buyers direct to London, Eng.

Probably no country affords so many excellent opportunities for the skilful employment of small capitalists under their own personal management or supervision.

AREA UNDER CROP IN THE N.-W. TERRITORIES.
July, 1902.

WHEAT.		OATS.		BARLEY.	
Area.	Expectation.	Area.	Expectation.	Area.	Expectation.
Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
584,988	14,187,000	276,152	10,961,700	29,772	906,000

ACTUAL AREA AND YIELD, 1898-1901.

Year.	WHEAT.		OATS.		BARLEY.	
	Area.	Yield.	Area.	Yield.	Area.	Yield.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1901...	504,697	12,808,447	226,568	9,716,132	24,702	795,100
1900...	411,864	4,028,294	175,439	4,226,152	17,044	353,216
1899....	363,523	6,915,632	134,938	4,636,036	14,276	337,421
1898....	307,580	5,542,478	105,077	3,040,307	17,092	449,512

—From Crop Bulletin No. 1, Dept. of Agriculture, Govt. of N.-W. Territories.

A FEW OPINIONS

OF PERSONS WHO HAVE HAD ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN THE COUNTRY.

Professor Tanner, one of the best known authorities on agriculture in Great Britain, says: "I am bound to state that, although we have hitherto considered the black earth of Central Russia the richest soil in the world, that land has now to yield its distinguished position to the rich, deep, black soils of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Here it is that the '*champion soils of the world*' are to be found."

Mr. Reuben Shelton, of the Grange Farm, Ruddington, Nottingham, England, who was one of the delegates sent out by English farmers, says, after having travelled over an immense area of the country investigating its merits for the prospective settler:

"I feel every confidence in recommending Canada to the notice of all classes of British agriculturists, but especially to young, strong men, with or without capital, who are blessed with habits of sobriety, industry and perseverance."

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA.

After visiting the "Northwest" of Canada last year (1901) and staying there for six months, I should be glad to draw the attention of would-be farmers in England and others to the following facts, the outcome of my own personal experience.

Everyone knows that to make farming pay, now-a-days, in England, Scotland, or Ireland is almost, if not quite, impossible. How many fathers are there not now in the old country at their wit's end to know what to do with their younger sons—especially if they are unable, as is so often the case, to give them capital with which to start? Well, there is a place in which no capital is necessary to a young man *willing* and *able* to do hard manual labor, and that is the Northwest Territories of Canada.

Labor there is of the highest value; there are thousands of acres of land capable of bearing magnificent crops of wheat, if only the men will come forward willing to take their share in developing this portion of the British Empire.

That a young, strong man of the *right sort*, i.e., steady, industrious, and with "grit," can get on, I know to be, not a risky speculation, but a certainty. But, to get up the ladder, he must begin *at the bottom*. He must *not* come out with money! He must *not* think he will begin by being a "boss" to order others about. He must put pride in his pocket and *work* hard with others, and if he does this and sticks to it, he is *bound* to get on. In proof of this, I know a man who commenced in Assiniboia 15 years ago, with no means, no capital. To-day this man owns 4,000 acres of land, some 30 horses, 30 or 40 bullocks, cows, etc. He has built a good stone house with his own hands, and has now married and is doing well, with every prospect of increasing his means in the future. There are hundreds of foreigners in the Northwest, of all kinds, earn-

ing a living they would not have dreamed of in their own country. Where are British young men? Why is not the country—part of the British Empire—enriching her own sons, instead of yielding her splendid outcome to men of alien races?

There is the chance, and it is a pity to see it so neglected by young men in England. The most exhilarating, bracing climate I ever knew (and I may say that my knowledge of climates extends over England, Scotland and Ireland, a greater part of Europe, including France, Spain and the Mediterranean, and some years in India). All that is required is *perseverance, grit, patience and hard work*. Surely Britishers are not going to allow that they are not equal to, aye, or not better than, any other race in those qualities?

I would impress on any who may read the above that the writer is not stating from hear-say, or from other people's, perhaps biased, ideas. I have no ulterior motive in writing, only from personal knowledge, I write what I have, with an earnest desire that more young English, Scotch and Irish men would aid in developing this "Granary of the World." I can prove up to the hilt every word I have written, and will only add this, to anyone wishing or thinking of coming out—I will guarantee the country, if—and this is the *crux* of the whole matter—if *you* will guarantee the man.

W. H. C.,
F. O. (retired).

THANET RANCH,

KNEE HILL VALLEY, ALTA.

To the Commissioner of Immigration, Ottawa.

SIR,—Enclosed is a denial of Mr. Lucas' statement concerning the Northwest, which he is publishing in the English papers. If you think it worth the trouble, you will kindly send it to Mr. Weeks, an agent in England, whose name appears in connection with the article in the *Manitoba Free Press* of May 16th. He is quite at liberty to publish it in any paper he thinks fit.

I remain, yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) H. A. SHELLY.

THANET RANCH, KNEE HILL VALLEY P.O.,

ALTA., N.W.T., CANADA, June 2nd, 1902.

Defaming Canada in Great Britain by a man named Lucas.

SIR,—Noticing a heading in the *Manitoba Free Press* of May 16th, 1902, by the above named individual, I now take the liberty of challenging that poor mortal by comparing his experience to mine. I have lived in the Northwest of Canada for thirteen years and have had an experience of the country both in working for wages and taking up a free homestead and being my own boss, or as we say in the old country, "own master." Now, Mr. Lucas, I came to Canada with my family twenty years ago, went to a city called Hamilton in the Province of Ontario, worked in the foundries and other places. I frankly own there are too many men of the labouring class in the cities. But these are

not the men we want to talk about. I was determined to try my luck in the Northwest, so I got a passage on a car of apples going to the coast in the month of March. I had to keep up a fire in the car to keep the apples from freezing. I got as far as Calgary and stayed there with only 8 shillings in my pocket—all that I possessed. Got work the next day; in six months got a comfortable home; sent word to my family to come to me after they had sold their home in Hamilton, as it costs too much for freight to bring furniture 3,000 miles while such things are nearly as cheap here as down East. After four years I took a free homestead in the district of Innisfail, and went to work with a will at farming. Bought the necessary implements for my use and four or five cows. Now I have a free homestead worth \$1,200, or £240-0-0, and 60 head of cattle, 8 head of horses, and £20-0-0 will pay all I owe. When I located there was not more than 6 or 8 settlers in the district. Now there is not a homestead or a railway quarter section to be got, and all taken up by good hard-working men with their little band of cattle and growing crops—such men as the Northwest wants. There is no room for men who sit down and expect to be fed with a silver spoon; they are a curse to any country. I would advise any English young man not to listen to any such ill-bred talk, but come and see for themselves if they have pluck and energy; that is what this country needs. I would not advise any one to start as I did. A little capital to get what you need to start with and help you over the first year or two. Then there is no fear of any one going to the old country and defaming a country that they know little or nothing about.

Now, Mr. Lucas, if you doubt my word, you will find me right here on the Thanet Range Ranch, Knee Hill Valley District, N.W.T., Canada.

Yours in satisfaction,

(Sgd.) HENRY A. SHELLEY.

[*The Fife Free Press*, Saturday, May 24th, 1902.

CANADA—A HOME FOR THE WORKING MAN.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

Aware of the extraordinary interest at present evinced in Canada, we gladly availed ourselves of the opportunity of interviewing one of the western farmers, who was announced to be at the place of business of Mr. James Burt, agent for the Dominion Government for Fife, last Saturday. A representative of the *Free Press* called at Mr. Burt's in the course of the day and was introduced to Mr. Graham, who very willingly agreed to answer any questions upon Canada and its resources which might be put to him. Mr. Graham is a native of Berwickshire, and is a splendid specimen of the Scotch Canadian. He told his story in a plain, unvarnished manner, and with no attempt at embellishment.

Press Representative—I understand there is quite a rush to Canada just now—?

Mr. Graham—That is so. Since I left, in March, 10,000 Americans alone have crossed into Canada. The object of my visit here is to try and induce Scotchmen to go out to Canada. I have been out there myself for 22 years, and have never once regretted it. There is freedom there that is not to be found in the Old Country. I am specially interested in agriculture, and in the territory known as "Western Canada," which holds out inducements so that a man dissatisfied with his present lot, having but little prospect of relief from burdensome taxes, from unproductive farms and excessive rents, with no hope of ever owning a home that he may call his own; or to the man who lives in a congested district, his family grown up, his sons and daughters approaching manhood and womanhood, and he but little in the way of temporary acquisitions. The Dominion of Canada offers to every head of the family, male or female, and every male who is 18 years of age, or over, a homestead containing 160 acres of land, in the Province of Manitoba and in the Territories of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Assiniboia. The "letters patent" from the Crown for such homesteads are granted upon the payment of a fee of £2, and after compliance with the provisions of residence and the cultivation of the homestead by the settler, for six months at least, in each year for three years. The patent is an absolute title, free from all other costs, charges and expenses. The object of the Government in granting a patent only after three years, and six months' residence each year on the ground, is for the purpose—the laudable purpose—of preventing speculation in land. What the Government want is a race resident on the soil.

Q.—Excuse me a moment; is not this land which the Government offers bush land requiring to be cleared, and costing a great deal for cultivation?

A.—By no means. The land is as flat as this floor, and there is no bush that a plough could not cut through like cheese. The land is the richest in the world, and there are only two other soils approaching it—the silts of the Ganges and the Delta of the Nile. The land requires no manure whatever; it only needs to be turned over, and as some one has said, "Tickle it with a hoe and it will laugh with a harvest." I have been 22 years there, and have raised the finest crops imaginable, and have never yet required to use manure. The straw, after threshing, is simply burned.

Q.—But is not the winter there cold?

A.—Well, I have not found it so. The temperature during winter is certainly as a rule lower than in this country, but the cold is modified by the exceeding dryness of the atmosphere. We do not know what it is to shiver out there. I have felt more cold in this country since my return than ever I felt in Canada, and I have worn the same clothes which I wore during the winter in Canada. Sometimes we have heavy snowfalls, but last winter we had no snow at all. My cattle were outside all the winter. It was the same the winter before that.

Q.—But is not your summer very short, the winter beginning in October?

A.—No. On the contrary, our summer is long. Spring begins at the end of March, or early April, and is followed immediately by summer, while October is the finest month of the year, and (holding up his pipe) there is not a cloud the size of that during the whole month of October. The air is warm—not too

warm—it is what we call an Indian summer. Winter does not begin until the end of November, sometimes not till 15th December. I cannot understand young men, especially farm servants, staying on in the old country when they can do so well in Canada. An experienced farm servant will get at least £40 per annum, with board and lodgings; and good board it is too. There are no worries there. The farm servant sits at the same table as the farmer, and gets the same food as he does, and occupies rooms in the farm house. While working for a master he can, at the expenditure of a few dollars, get the land for his homestead brought into cultivation, and in a short time assume the position of a Canadian farmer himself. Young men, even with no experience in farming, I would advise you to go in for agriculture. They can easily get work on a farm. They require to pay no premium; board and lodgings will be found them, and a small salary obtained for the first year. Many a man who knew nothing about farming when he went out at first, is now the owner of a splendid farm, and is a prosperous farmer.

Q.—What about work in other branches?

A.—Well, as I have said, I am especially interested in agriculture, but in Winnipeg there will be this year quite a boom in the building trade. I am told—I cannot vouch for it—that joiners are getting from 2s. to 2s. 8d. per hour; bricklayers, 2s. 9d. per hour; and masons, when I left, were getting 2s. 1d. per hour. The day is a ten hours day. A new railway is being built between Winnipeg and Vancouver, with numerous branches in the various Provinces. This will provide abundant work for unskilled labourers, and it will also, at the same time, enhance the value of land through which it passes.

Q.—Are any assisted or free passages given by the Government?

A.—No; none whatever. The Government do not grant assisted passage to any colony.

Q.—I noticed an advertisement about partly assisted passengers?

A.—That is so; but it is not the Government who are doing it. My opinion is that a man is far better to pay his own way out, then he is absolutely free to make his bargain on arriving in Canada. If you accept assistance in the way of part of the passage money being paid, you are bound to work to the man engaging you for twelve months whether you like the situation or not. My own advice is, pay your own way out, take a trial engagement for a month, and make your bargain. There is no difficulty whatever in getting employment.

Q.—What about female labour?

A.—As to female domestic servants, there is a great demand for them, and good wages are paid. Special provision is made for their welfare, and no mother need fear allowing her daughter to go to Canada. Mr. Burt has a letter from a young woman who went out to Manitoba in March. She says: "I have \$12½ dollars per month. The people are very nice. I love the country, and have quite a nice time of it." \$12½ a month works £31 5s. a year.

Q.—What is the fare to Winnipeg?

A.—Well, from Glasgow it is £8 steerage and £9 second cabin. An

additional 10s. will amply pay for food on the railway between Montreal and Winnipeg.

Q.—Thanks for your courtesy in giving me so much of your valuable time. You almost persuade me to take a trip west myself.

A.—You could not do better. I take out a party on the "Sardinian" on the 7th June, and from what Mr. Burt tells me, you are sure to have plenty company if you go. Before you go, might I call your attention to what the Prince of Wales said about Canada:—"No one who has had the privilege of enjoying the experience which we had during our tour could fail to be struck with one all-prevailing and pressing demand—the want of population. Even in the oldest of our colonies (Canada) there were abundant signs of this want. There are great tracts of country yet unexplored, hidden wealth calling for development, vast expanses of virgin soil ready to yield profitable returns to settlers; and all this can be enjoyed under conditions of healthy life, liberal laws and free institutions in exchange for the overcrowded cities and almost hopeless struggle for existence which, alas, too often, is the lot of many in the old country. But one condition, and one only, is made by our Colonial brethren, and that is, 'Send us suitable emigrants.' I would go further and appeal to my countrymen at home to prove the strength of the attachment of the motherland to her best."

We understand that in the course of the day Mr. Graham was interviewed by upwards of a hundred persons, and so numerous have been the enquiries since that he is to be at Mr. Burt's today (Saturday).

AMERICAN.

These expressions of opinion of Western Canada are particularly valuable to the intending settler from Europe, in view of the fact that the plains of the Western States were looked upon as the greatest farming country in the Western World. There are hundreds of others than those quoted in this booklet, but owing to pressure of space but few of the number could be used. An application to the Government agents for the booklet entitled "Prosperity Follows Settlement in Western Canada," will furnish full information as to opinions of hundreds of reliable persons on Western Canada as a desirable place for the intending settler.

SEVEN YEARS AGO A WESTERN CANADA FARMER HAD BUT \$24; NOW HAS 70 HEAD OF CATTLE.

Messrs. J. E. Blum and J. Grumper, of Manchester, Washtenaw County, Mich., paid a visit to Western Canada last summer and saw there a Mr. Shantz, one of the good old Pennsylvania stock, who came some seven years from Ontario with \$24 in his pocket. He has certainly prospered, as he now owns over 70 head of cattle, has a good log house framed over, also a good barn, and in all respects looks a thrifty and well-to-do farmer. He had some good crops of oats and barley.

WESTERN CANADA FOUND TO BE ALL IT WAS REPRESENTED.

Having a Capital of Sixty Cents when he Landed, in Three Years' time has 160 Acres of excellent Land, and not a cent in debt.

Early last spring a number of delegates left Rudolph, Wisconsin, for Western Canada. The following extracts have been made from their report:

We found the country to be all you represented it, the soil rich and the settlers prosperous and contented. As an instance of the above, we visited one who left our own district three years ago, with whom we were all well acquainted. He landed there with a wife and four children and with a capital of only 60 cents. We asked him how he managed to get on. "Well," he said, "I struck luck at once, and found people ready to give me a lift." Today he has 160 acres of land, cattle and horses and farming implements, and was in a position to offer accommodation to three families among our party. This surely speaks well for the country.

We saw sufficient to convince us that any man, rich or poor, can make no mistake in selecting any of that land for a home. As we do not wish to mislead any one, we would state that for a young man wishing to make a home for himself, Western Canada is the place for him. Work can be had at good wages. For a man with a family, of course, it would be better for him to have some capital to start with; still, even he, if he is willing to work, can manage with very little to get a good start.

The report was signed by John Fontaine, J. J. Rayonie, and K. J. Marceau.

GOVERNMENT PAMPHLETS NOT OVERDRAWN.

The Half Not Told.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, Sept. 1, 1901.

On our trip to Canada as delegates to ascertain the possibilities of that famed and much-talked-of small-grain country, we found that the description given in the Dominion circulars and by the agents of the Government had not been overdrawn or even enlarged upon, but must say the half has not been told and that the country shown us by the officials was more than we looked for, and even more than we could expect.

JAMES W. BLACKBURN, Linneus, Mo.

THOMAS SHANKS, Linneus, Mo.

L. E. COLLINS, Bronson, Kansas.

FRANK LOFTY, Bronson, Kansas.

No Country Can Compare with It.

September 3, 1901.

MR. J. OBED SMITH, *Winnipeg, Man.*

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, have made a close examination of the north-western lands, and would say there is no country that we have ever seen, either in the United States of America or England, that can compare with the

fertile soil of Manitoba and Northern Alberta for mixed farming. We took a five days' trip to the Vermillion district last week and found oats that measured 6 feet 1 inch in height and grains the largest we ever saw. These oats ran 125 bushels per acre, and 48 pounds to the bushel. The general average of oats run from 85 to 90 bushels per acre. Wheat is simply grand; there is no better grain grown anywhere. We found cattle all through the Canadian Territories that excel all. Would say to intending settlers who wish to secure homes of their own, that this part will suit almost all who wish to enjoy a comfortable climate: the weather is nice and bracing, with warm daytime and always cool at night. Parties wishing to purchase lands can buy farms from \$3 to \$5 per acre, or homestead as they prefer. Our visit to the Brandon Experimental Farm was worth the trip.

Yours sincerely,

THOMAS W. THOMPSON, Knightsville, Clay Co., Indiana.
JAMES MARSH, Fontanet, Vigo Co., Indiana.

We, the undersigned intending settlers from Washington, can corroborate the above statement as being true in every particular, as we have also been to the Vermillion district.

JAMES WALKER, Belmont, Washington.
J. R. THOMSON, Belmont, Washington.

ORCHARD LAKE, MICH., June 18, '02.

M. V. MCINNIS, Esq.,

Chief Agent Dominion Government, Detroit, Mich.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have just returned from the Canadian West, and beg leave to make a very short report of the country. I have lived all my life in Michigan, and to tell the truth I always intended to live here, but after seeing your exhibit at the "State Fair" last year at Pontiac and having several talks with you regarding the country, I decided to take your advice and go and see it for myself. I visited every part of it, and found the farmers contented, prosperous and happy—the climate, grand—the land, I believe, the best on earth. The country will go ahead and the settlers will do likewise.

I bought a ranch, three thousand acres of deeded land, with 1,050 head of cattle and 150 head of horses, a five thousand dollar (\$5,000.00) house, furnished, from Walter C. Shrine, near Calgary, and paid him fifty-one thousand dollars (\$51,000.00) cash. I am going back at once and will take with me six carloads of fine stock and 2 cars of effects, and I think about forty new settlers (friends of mine) will accompany me back.

Beautiful Southern Alberta, in my mind, the finest stock-raising land on earth, will be my home after the first of the coming month.

I thank you very much, Mr. MacInnes, for your kindness, your treatment and your advice, and can assure you a royal reception when you visit the Michigan colony. Please accept of this horned trophy from the big West as a reminder of your attention and kindness. Yours very truly,

(Signed) PETER MUIRHEAD.

P.S.—Mr. Shrine has been left an estate in England and is going back there. This is his reason for selling to me.—P.M.

BYRON, WOODS CO., OKLAHOMA.

Thinking that some of my friends might want to know how I liked Western Canada, I will say that I went as a delegate from Barber Co., Kansas. I landed in Winnipeg, Manitoba, March 6th. My first trip was to Calgary in Alberta. Around-Calgary is strictly a ranching country, and south to Macleod with a good quality of grass. North of Calgary to Edmonton is a mixed farming country, rich land and plenty of timber and coal. I was more than pleased with the country in the western part of Manitoba. I took a claim in west of the Riding Mountains. The land is rich and well drained, good grass and plenty of timber and water. I expect to move on my claim this winter or spring. I found fine mixed farming country around Yorkton, that is in the eastern part of Assiniboia; that part of the country is hard to beat; cattle were fat and looked fine. There is lots of good land to be taken yet. I found that they are having a large immigration into that country, and the most of them a good class of people. I found the Canadian people to be a fine class of people, very friendly and sociable, and they use much better language than they do in Kansas or Oklahoma. I had a nice time; was well treated by everybody I met. I found Canada like all other countries, the more money you have the faster you can make money. I saw the finest grain in Canada that I ever saw in any country—oats that weighed 54 and 56 lbs. per bushel—fine horses and fine cattle, and the largest sheep I ever saw in my life. I also liked the laws of Canada, and taxes are low. Anyone wishing to write me, address me at Byron, Woods Co., Oklahoma.

(Sgd.) G. W. COOKINGS.

ARCHIBALD, FULTON COUNTY, OHIO,

20th August, 1902.

The Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

SIR,—Having returned from my trip to Western Canada, I thought you would like to have a few words from me regarding the same.

I left here about the end of July by way of Detroit, Michigan, and the C. P. R. through Canada to Winnipeg, in company with four or five other farmers representing different portions of this State, and Mr. H. M. Williams, the Agent of your Government at Toledo. The first point of interest after leaving Winnipeg to us was the Experimental Farm at Brandon, which we found in very good condition and very interesting. Passing on westward, we stopped at Indian Head and visited the Government Experimental Station there, and saw extra good crops of all kinds; in fact anything that we could mention appeared to be growing there beyond our expectations.

We stayed two days at Finsbury, a station north of Regina on the Prince Albert Line, and drove over what appeared to be generally a very good country. There were a lot of people going in there, and land is rapidly being taken up by people from our side of the Line who reckon they know good farming land when they see it. While I was there one man from North Dakota bought 15,000 acres; one from Iowa bought 10,000 acres; and a company of five men from South Dakota bought 14,000 acres; and it occurs to me to say that if this

country is not all right the judgment of a good many people is going to be at fault.

We visited Prince Albert, and one day I had a drive as far south-east as the Birch Hills, where I bought some land myself on which pea-vines were standing nearly two feet high; and in the same locality I understand fifty farmers will settle by next spring. I was very much interested in the wheat I saw there, and found fully developed heads six to seven inches long filled to the end. My opinion about the country around Rosthern on the same railway is that it is the easiest farming land and lies the nicest of any that I have seen on my trip.

We visited other points, but at Olds we took a drive about eighteen miles south-east and found as good prairie land as any man could wish to have to work. The natural prairie grass in some places was as high as the buggy box, and if a man put his mower to work there he could drive till his horses would drop, and cut two tons to the acre easily.

I was very glad to notice that winter wheat was doing well and getting ripe, and I was satisfied, from the experience of farmers in that locality, at any rate, that the man who puts his crop in properly and early in the season is sure to make money; in fact, any man can make a living on land of that character and get rich besides if he wants to work.

The balance of our trip was of very great interest to me, showing the large stretch of country which is still open for settlement by those who wish to obtain free land, but for myself I prefer to pay \$10 or \$12 an acre for good land near the railway than go a long distance back for free homesteads. I am very pleased to bear testimony to the fact that what was said of your country by Mr. Williams has been borne out exactly by my personal inspection, and in fact if anything could be said to the contrary it would be that Mr. Williams did not tell of the country as highly as he might; my trip in company with this Agent has satisfied me that I can recommend any of my friends who are thinking of moving to Western Canada to consult with him and his advice will be good and truthful. Generally speaking, I think Western Canada is a good place for farmers from our State, and there seems to be no limit to the vastness of the territory available for agricultural operations. I was talking with a man who twenty-two years ago farmed the present site of Edmonton, and he assured me that between six and seven hundred miles north of Edmonton they could grow, and had been growing, crops as good as in any other part of Alberta, so that one can easily see that the statement made in an official publication that there are in Western Canada 205,000,000 acres of arable land not yet under cultivation is at least very near the truth.

Thanking the Department for the assistance they have given to me to visit their country, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

PETER SEILER.

CONCLUSION.

The object of this book is to place before intending emigrants from the over-populated old lands, and particularly the people of the British Isles, the claims of Western Canada as a field for emigration. To those who are quite satisfied with their own country and with their conditions of life there, we have nothing to say in any special way, but this—that if they are interested in the growth and welfare of the British Empire, if they are loyal to the British flag, they will read and use their influence to direct the overflow of men and women into British channels, that so the connections and relations that bind Canada to Great Britain may be maintained and strengthened.

There may be those who will say that the above is a mere matter of sentiment. If it were only sentiment, is it not good sentiment to cherish British traditions and to seek to build up a new Britain in this great, sunny and prosperous land? Sentiment has played in the past, and will continue to play, an important part in the history of nations. Sentiment is an important factor in the preservation of peace among nations. The ties of national kinship are not easily broken. We have had ample proof of this within the last half decade of years. In the war against the Boers, it was no light thing to have battalions crossing thousands of miles of ocean from distant British colonies to march side by side with the columns of the British army in defence of the integrity of the Empire. During that distracting period Canada was brought nearer home to the British people than it ever had been before. The sentiment of British connection was increased and ripened by the sharing of a common burthen, by this brotherhood in arms.

But as far as this Dominion is concerned, to intending emigrants from the British Isles Canada affords facilities and opportunities for making a home and gaining success in life unequalled in any other land. These advantages have been demonstrated briefly in this book. On her own merits then, Canada—and Western Canada by preference—claims her right and title to being the most suitable field for emigration. Nobody can read these pages without being impressed with this fact, while it may be stated that the description of Western Canada and its advantages and general suitability as a field for emigration as outlined herein falls far short of the reality.

And now a special word to those who from whatever causes are not satisfied with their lot in the old land. This class of people in the British Isles is numerically a large one. Not that the old lands are not pleasant to live in and dear to the heart, but simply because over-population, close competition in the various fields of labor and conditions of congestion generally make it impossible to millions to gain a comfortable livelihood. The fact is that now for some generations past the demands of population in these lands have far outrun the supply. The classes of people to whom these pages may be, should be of interest and practical account are of two kinds, namely, those who are dissatisfied with their lot in the old land and are anxious to seek to settle in a new country, and those who are dissatisfied with their lot and accept it as a hopeless condition. To the former we unhesitatingly say, "Pull up stakes and come to Canada. There is room for millions yet. The energy you put forth

to gain a mere subsistence at home would in Western Canada in a few years place you in comfort and independence. If you have the desire and the pluck to try your fortune in a new land, no better opportunity can be offered to you."

To the dispirited and the despairing we would say, "Take heart! look around you, and see by what means you can break through the iron chain of circumstances that bind you down. Go and see our immigration agents, have a talk with them and see what they can make of you. Stir yourselves and make a new beginning of things. You know not what is in you until you try; you know not what fortune may have in store for you until you challenge it."

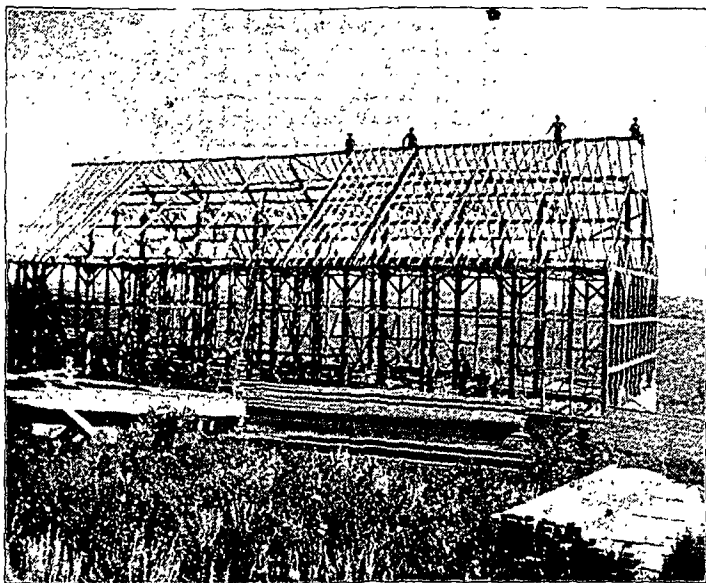
Canada is still a great new country with millions of acres of the best land in the world to be settled, and on the easiest terms consistent with *bona fide* settlement and the obtaining of a good and useful class of settlers. Canada wants men and women, but she aims at securing for her fertile plains and valleys the very best that can be got in the emigration mart, if we might use the expression.

The first great demand is for persons with some capital at their disposal. For this class Western Canada affords unlimited openings and the greatest possibilities. Such persons can engage in agricultural pursuits, taking up free grant lands, buying railway lands, or purchasing the improved farms to be found in advantageous positions in every Province; in mining; in the manufacturing industries; or, if possessed of a modest income, living will be found cheaper in Canada, along with the benefits of a fine, healthy climate, magnificent scenery, abundant opportunities for sport, and facilities for the most advanced education and for the placing of their children in life not to be excelled in any other country.

For persons of small capital and lacking knowledge of agriculture a way to a competency is opened either by hiring themselves out as laborers, or by gaining the necessary experience in some other way. No man who is willing to turn his hand to any kind of labor that may offer need long go unemployed in Western Canada. Then, when the necessary knowledge has been obtained, a farm may either be rented, purchased, or taken up as a free grant.

The immense crops of the last few years have demonstrated Western Canada's title to be classed as practically the principal of the world's granaries. The crop of 1902 exceeds by millions of bushels all previous years, and at the present time is attracting world-wide attention. Last year the wheat crop netted the farmers some \$30,000,000; this year (1902) it will reach a much higher figure and will, in all probability, tax even the splendid railroad accommodation existing to handle and market it; wheat means bread, and bread is the staff of life; the wheat crop means gold for the farmers of Western Canada—gold, comfortable homes and prosperity. Other crops are just as large and it will be seen at once that the immense sum of money that must naturally find its way to the pockets of the Western Canadian farmer cannot but add in a marked manner to the general prosperity that has blessed this country within the last decade. The proceeds at first will go to the development of the farm, erecting new buildings, buying new machinery, or perhaps the purchasing of a new quarter section of land. Or in some cases, for many farmers in Western Canada have started their career practically without capital, it will go towards clearing off the mortgage that might have been necessary. All of these things are conducive to almost immediate comfort and independence. The influence

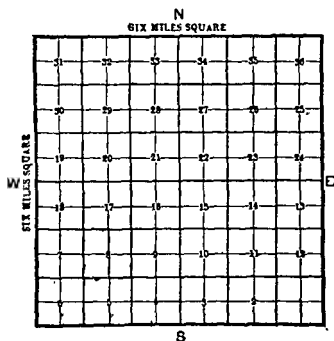
of the splendid crop of 1902 will extend all over Western Canada and will give a yet greater impetus to the era of progress and development that has been so pronounced a feature of this vast country. It will also make the present an auspicious time for the home-seeker, and if you are wise in your generation, and your circumstances and opportunities are not such as give hope and confidence for the future, here you have the opportunity offered, a veritable promised land. Make up your mind, see the Canadian agent in your vicinity, talk the matter over with him, and if you have pluck and are not afraid of the first two years of hard work, then you will bless the kind Providence that pointed out to you the possibilities of life in glorious Western Canada.



BARN IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS, WESTERN CANADA.

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP:



Each square contains 640 acres; each quarter section contains 160 acres.

A section contains 640 acres, and forms one mile square.

Government Lands open for homestead (that is for free settlement),—
Section Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.

Canadian Pacific Railway Lands for sale.—Section Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13,
15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.

Section Nos. 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, 36, along the main line, Winnipeg to Moose
Jaw, can be purchased from Canada Northwest Land Company.

School Sections.—Section Nos. 11 and 29 are reserved by Government for
school purposes.

Hudson's Bay Company's Lands for sale.—Sections Nos. 8 and 26.

Any even-numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the North-
west Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded,
reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be home-
steaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over
eighteen years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more
or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in
which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may,

on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:

(1) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the lands entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by himself in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the immigration office in Winnipeg; or at any Dominion lands office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion lands agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

JAMES A. SMART,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—In addition to free grant lands, to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

CUSTOMS—FREE ENTRIES.

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can be so entered:

Settlers' Effects, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada; not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest; provided that any dutiable articles entered, as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada; provided also, that under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settler, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

Settlers arriving from the United States are allowed to enter duty free stock in the following proportions: One animal of neat stock or horses for each ten acres of land purchased or otherwise secured under homestead entry, up to 160 acres, and one sheep or swine for each acre so secured. Customs duties paid on animals brought in excess of this proportion will be refunded for the number applicable to an additional holding of 160 acres, when taken up.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs officer on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,, do hereby solemnly make oath and say, that all the articles heretofore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entitled to free entry as settlers' effects, under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and all of them have been owned and in actual use by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise or for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada.

Sworn before me at day
of 190...

The following oath shall be made by intending settlers when importing live stock into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories free of duty:

I,, do solemnly swear that I am now moving into Manitoba (or the Northwest Territories) with the intention of becoming a settler therein, and that the live stock described in the entry hereunto attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons whomsoever.

QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE.

Settlers' cattle, when accompanied by certificates of health, to be admitted without detention; when not so accompanied, they must be inspected. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Sheep, for breeding and feeding purposes, may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry, and must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by a Government Inspector, that sheep scab has not existed in the district in which they have been fed for six months preceding the date of importation. If disease is discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of settlers' effects, when accompanied by certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate, they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If found diseased, to be slaughtered without compensation.

FREIGHT REGULATIONS.

A.—Carload of settlers' effects, within the meaning of this tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: Live stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz., horses, mules, cattle, calves, sheep, hogs; household goods and personal property (second-hand); wagons or other vehicles, for personal use (second-hand); farm machinery, implements, and tools (all second-hand); lumber and shingles, which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the lumber and shingles, a portable house may be shipped; seed grain; small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand waggon, buggies, farm machinery, implements or tools, unless accompanied by household goods.

B.—Less than carloads will be understood to mean only household goods (second-hand); wagons or other vehicles, for personal use (second-hand); and second-hand farm machinery, implements, and tools. Less than carload lots should be plainly addressed.

C.—Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as settlers' effects, and if shipped will be charged the company's regular classified tariff rates.

D.—Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be taken at the ordinary classified rates, over and above the carload rates for the settlers' effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of live stock. (These ordinary tariff rates will be furnished by station agents on application.)

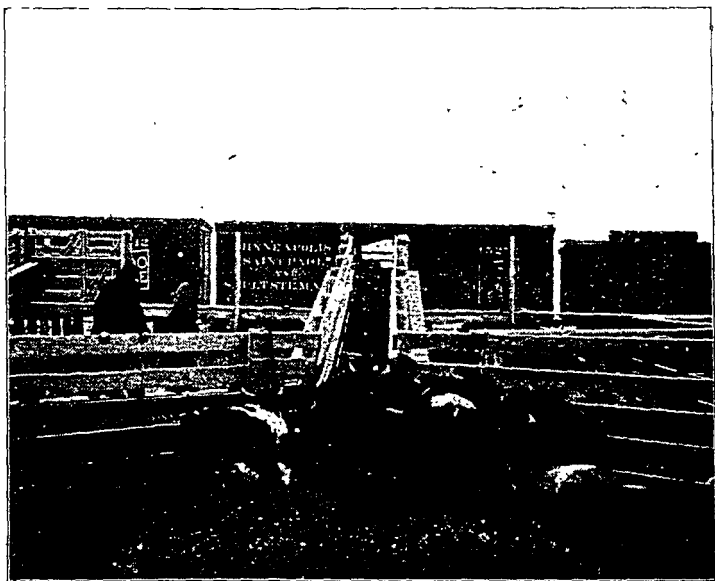
E.—Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock, when forming parts of carloads, to feed, water and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of live-stock contract.



F.—Top loads.—Settlers are not permitted, under any circumstances, to load any article on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous, and is absolutely forbidden.

G.—Carloads will not be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the point to which originally consigned.

H.—Carload Rates.—The rates shown in the column headed "Carloads" apply on any shipment occupying a car, and weighing 24,000 pounds (12 tons) or less. If the carloads weigh over 24,000 pounds, the additional rate will be charged for at proportionate rates. (Example: \$205 "per car" is equivalent to 85½ cents per hundred pounds, at which rate the additional weight would be charged.)



LOADING CATTLE AT CLARESHOLM, N.W.T.

INFORMATION AND ADVICE

CAN BE FREELY OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING:

JAMES A. SMART, *Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.*

FRANK PEDLEY, *Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.*

J. OBED SMITH, *Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.*

C. O. SWANSON, *Scandinavian Immigration Agent, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.*

UNITED STATES AGENTS.

M. V. McINNES, 2 Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Michigan.

JAMES GRIEVE, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

J. S. CRAWFORD, 214 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Missouri.

T. O. CURRIE, Room 12B, Callahan Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. J. BROUGHTON, 927 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Illinois.

W. V. BENNETT, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

W. H. ROGERS, Box 116, Watertown, South Dakota.

J. H. M. PARKER, 213 Providence Building, Duluth, Minnesota.

E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minnesota.

C. A. LAURIER, Marquette, Michigan.

J. M. MacLACHLAN, 307 Third Street, Wasau, Wisconsin.

CHARLES PILLING, 317 Kittson Ave., Grand Forks, North Dakota.

H. WILLIAMS, Room 20, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio.

JOHN C. DUNCAN, Room 6, Big Four Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

GREAT BRITAIN.

W. T. R. PRESTON, Commissioner of Emigration, 17 Victoria Street, London S.W., England.

ALFRED JURY, 15 Water St., Liverpool, England.

G. H. MITCHELL, Birmingham, England.

H. M. MURRAY, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

W. L. GRIFFITH, Western Mail Building, Cardiff, Wales.

C. R. DEVLIN, 14 Westmoreland St., Dublin, Ireland.

EDWARD O'KELLY, 13 Queen's Square, Belfast, Ireland.

LOCAL AGENCIES.

Hereunder is a list of the different local agencies, with the names of the places at which the land offices are situated, and the name of the agent at each place:

DISTRICT.	NAME OF AGENT.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS.
Battleford ..	R. F. Chisholm	Battleford, Saskatchewan.
Calgary .	J. R. Sutherland	Calgary, Alberta.
Alameda	R. C. Kisbey.	Alameda, Assiniboia.
Edmonton	A. G. Harrison	Edmonton, Alberta.
Kamloops .	Jas. Bannerman	Kamloops, B.C.
Dauphin	F. K. Herchmer . .	Dauphin, Man.
Lethbridge	A. J. Fraser . . .	Lethbridge, Alberta.
Minnedosa .	John Flesher . . .	Minnedosa, Man.
New Westminster	John McKenzie . . .	New Westminster, B.C.
Prince Albert	J. W. Hannon	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
Regina	D. S. McCannel .	Regina, Assiniboia.
Red Deer	W. H. Cottingham	Red Deer, Alberta.
Brandon .	L. J. Clement .	Brandon, Man.
Swift Current	Business transacted at	Regina, Assiniboia.
Yorkton	John McTaggart	Yorkton, Assiniboia.
Winnipeg	F. T. Stephenson .	Winnipeg, Man.

Hand of God



YOU MAY HAVE THESE



160 ACRE
**FARMS IN
WESTERN
CANADA
FREE**